Semi-Weekly Standard.

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THE

North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

, Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the Mutual principle, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

Slaves are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
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For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the Arator will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geograp y and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.
March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and or sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GILMOR HOUSE,
MONUMENT SQUARE, BALTIMORE.

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY informed that the GILMOR HOUSE is now open for the reception of guests.
J. MILDEBERGER SMITH,
Proprietor.
W. S. Warner,
(Late of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York,)
Superintendent.
October 9, 1855. 92—6t.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. Worthington—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in no instance did it fail to afford the most prompt and decided relief, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people.
L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. Worthington—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.

Windsor, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. Worthington—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

Messrs. Editors: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.

Murfreesboro', N. C.

Dr. R. H. Worthington: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, Greensborough; McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage.
PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to
WILLIAM J. CLARKE.
Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

NEW STORE.—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetteville street, just above the Market House.

The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, and must and will sell; and those in want of goods or groceries can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial before you buy elsewhere.
MARX. SCHLOSS.
Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—tf.

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:
3 likely well broke Mules,
8 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ½ South Down and ½ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.
SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.
March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale privately, the tract of land in Warren County, N. C., known by the name of "Buck Spring," the former residence of the late Nathaniel Macon. It is one of the most valuable highland plantations in the county, containing about 1,750 acres—from 900 to 1000 of which are in original growth and heavily timbered. There are 250 acres of very fine creek low grounds, half of which are cleared, (part very recently.) The Stables, Cribs and Barns are in full repair—the latter capable of curing from 25 to 30 hogsheads of Tobacco. On the tract is good water power and a mill site, and the location is eligible for either a Grist or Saw Mill. It is within six miles of Macon and Lyttleton Depots, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and adjoining the lands of John E. Boyd, Esq., and Miss Elizabeth Mitchell. The overseer is on the place at all times, and will go over it with any one who may wish to purchase.

For terms, &c., call on or address
ROBERT L. JONES,
Palmer's Spring, Mecklenburg Co., Va.
September 7, 1855. 1090—2mw.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS of the late John Atkinson, of Johnston county, have lost or mislaid a receipt or certificate of stock in the Bank of the State, for 62 Shares, No. 185, and dated June 29, 1835. Said certificate or receipt made out in the said John Atkinson's name.
ELIJAH ATKINSON, } Exec'trs.
AGRIPPA MITCHENER, }
August 28, 1855. 81—3m.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING AT OCTOBER Term, 1855, of Yadkin County Court, qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Jones, deceased, and the said Jones having, by his last will, directed that all his real and personal estate be sold at public auction.

The undersigned will offer for sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on the 5th day of December next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following real and personal estate, to wit: A valuable tract of land on which the dec'd's family resided, lying on the Yadkin river, in Yadkin County, eight miles west of Rockford, containing between four and five hundred acres, of which about 150 acres is rich bottom land, and in a high state of cultivation; the uplands are of very good quality; the land is well watered, and has upon it a very comfortable dwelling house, and other convenient out-houses and improvements, and is situated in a very healthy region of country, and in a neighborhood of good society. Also, four negro slaves, a boy about 17 years of age, a girl about 13, and two small boys, one about 7 and the other 5 years old, and all very likely. All the stock of cattle, hogs and sheep, a large quantity of corn, wheat, rye and oats, provender, &c.—A large lot of sole and upper leather. All the household and kitchen furniture. One new waggon. One set blacksmith's tools. And all the farming tools, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of twelve months will be given, upon the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

All persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment. And all those having claims against the estate are notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
JOHN JERVIS, *Executor.*
October 8, 1855. 92—td.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1855.

A paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas Williams, deceased, is propounded for probate, in open Court, by W. S. Harris, the Executor thetein named; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wright B. Hendrick, and Mary his wife, and Jesse Williams, some of the heirs-at-law, and next of kin of the said Thomas Williams, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State; therefore, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House, in the town of Louisburg, on the second Monday of December, A. D., 1855, then and there to see proceedings in this cause, and to make themselves parties to the same if they think proper so to do.

Witness: Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of September, A. D., 1855.
Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.
October 8, 1855. (Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.) 92—w6w.

VALUABLE NUTBUSH ESTATE FOR SALE.

MY MOTHER, MRS. THOMAS TURNER, having determined to remove South, the undersigned offers for sale her valuable plantation, "Oakland" situated on Big Nutbush Creek, in the County of Granville, containing about 1200 acres of land, of which about 300 acres are in original growth, 100 acres in heavily timbered old-field pine, and the remainder in arable land. The character of this plantation is so generally known that a very extended description is deemed unnecessary. It is situated within one mile of Williamsboro', five miles from Townesville Depot, on the Roanoke Valley Railroad, and 7 miles from Henderson Depot, on the R. & G. Railroad, in a neighborhood surpassed by none for its wealth, intelligence, and high moral character. The improvements are commodious, embracing all necessary out-buildings for crops of Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will please make application to me, and I will take pleasure in showing the place, and giving any information desired in regard to it. Address me at Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C.
JAMES TURNER.
October 8, 1855. 92—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE.
Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State.
E. RUFFIN.
September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

Entirely New for All.

T. J. HAVENS WOULD INFORM HIS FRIENDS, and all those who have any decided taste for the fine arts, that he has recently perfected himself in taking the Ambrotype and Mezograph Portraits, the only true, life-like pictures that can be taken. They are not reversed, and are more lasting than the Daguerreotype. I would advise all to call and see for themselves.
Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1855. 91—1m.

Thomas White, P. R. Davis, W. H. Hardee
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the
N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

THE FAVORITE AUTHORESS OF THE SOUTH!—A new Novel by the Author of "Alone."—First Edition, 10,000 Copies, now ready.—"The Hidden Path" a Novel, by Marion Harland, of Richmond, Va.—One elegant 12mo. Vol., 434 pages—Price, $1 25.

The extraordinary success of Miss Harland's "Alone"—running through edition after edition, with great rapidity—re-published in England with a still larger sale—translated into the French and German languages with marked success—is perhaps the best evidence of the originality and popularity of her writings. In the language of an eminent critic—"She may henceforth take rank among the most successful novelists of the United States."

"Those who have read "Alone"—and those who have not, should—will be interested and gratified to know, that a new book by Virginia's gifted authoress, entitled 'The Hidden Path,' is now ready. Beautifully as 'Marion Harland' has woven the threads of life in other romance and song—she is a poetress of rare felicity—we are safe in predicting that her new work will surpass all her previous efforts in fine delineation, brilliancy and power, and that Mr. Derby will be called upon to record it on his books as one of the most popular and successful of modern literary issues. Since reading 'Alone' we shall impatiently await the appearance of 'The Hidden Path.'"—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

J. C. Derby, Publisher, 119 Nassau street, New Hork,
And for sale by all booksellers and news agents.
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1855. 83—

TO RENT.—A LARGE, NEW AND COMMODIous dwelling, with all necessary out houses, situated near the Central Railroad Depot. The house has ten rooms, with a fireplace in each room, and is well adapted for a boarding house. There is a good garden attached.

Also one other house, on the same lot, with a store room, and other rooms sufficient for a small family. This is an excellent business stand. These houses will be rented together or separately. Apply to
H. PENNINGTON
Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1855. 87-

Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi.

Department of the Interior,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 13, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale *in separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by commissioners to be appointed on behalf of the Choctaw orphans by the government, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:

On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha county:

All in township twenty-three (23,) *range eight* (8) *east.*
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34)

And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Coahoma county*, viz:
The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west.*

On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township twenty-four (24,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The west half of section twenty-seven (27;)
The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)

In township twenty-four (24,) *range three* (3) *east.*
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range three* (3) *east.*
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)

On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township sixteen (16,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)

In township fifteen (15,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)

On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:
The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.

Of the above described lands, seventy-two quarter sections were selected in 1834, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were unoccupied and unappropriated; and the other five quarter sections and one-eighth-acre lot, or eighth of a section, have been acquired in settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors to that fund describes the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.

An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the mininum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.

In cases where the purchaser or purchasers of any tract shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.

The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.

The above sales will commence at the places named at 12 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.
CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.
Aug. 14, 1855. 1089—1awtDec20.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.

The writer of this volume accompanied an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.

NOW READY,
SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.

A Memoir of Reverend Sydney Smith By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin 2 vols. 12mo., muslin.

* * The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.

For Sale By H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

FALL TRADE.

MUIR & BRYAN,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN & AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
No. 58 Sycamore Street,
Petersburg, Va.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR FALL STOCK OF ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, embracing a large assortment of Wostenholm's and Rodger's Pocket Cutlery, Table Cutlery, from different manufacturers in single dozens and Setts of 51 pieces—Well, Trace, Log and Breast Chains, Knob, Stock, and Padlocks, Flower, Cotterkey and Solid Box Vices, Anvils, of all grades and prices; Ames' and Rowland's Spades and Shovels, Genuine Hartford, Collins' and Leverett's Axes, Axels and Springs of all sizes; Circular, Pit, and Cross-Cut Saws, of Hoe & Co., and Spear & Jackson's manufacture; Carpenter's and Cooper's Tools of all descriptions, and a general assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments. To all of which we invite the attention of the trade generally.
MUIR & BRYAN,
Sign of the Pad Lock, No. 58, Sycamore st.,
Petersburg, Va.
August 29, 1855. 82—2m.

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650 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE, situated in Greene County, on the east side of Bear creek, four miles north of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Survey. There are 300 acres cleared, 120 acres of prime lands yet remain to be cleared, lying level and in good form. The land is of as fair quality as any in this section of country—well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn or wheat; easy and pleasant to cultivate; entirely free from waste lands and in the midst of good society, and as healthy a place as any. The buildings are all good and new—a two story dwelling of convenient size, and all necessary out houses for the comfort of a family and convenience of a farm. The subscriber will sell the place at a low rate, as he is determined to sell. For particulars address the subscriber at Mosely Hall, N. C.
LEMUEL E. HARDY.
September 1, 1855 82—tf.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Principals: Miss C. and I. Grimshaw and A. H. Grimshaw, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

Terms: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

References: Rright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.
Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to
ANDREW J TERRELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19 1855. 17—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.
JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Wsshington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.
L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*
Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

Petersburg Female College.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL commence on Wednesday, the 26th September, 1855. The Directors are making large additions both to the College Building, and to the Boarding Department, which will be completed by the beginning of the Session. The large and increasing patronage has made these additions necessary. Ample accommodations are provided for Boarders.

For full information respecting the course of Studies, terms of Tuition, &c., see the Annual Catalogue, which will be sent upon application to the President, Rev. Geo. W. Carter, or to any one of the Directors.
D'ARCY PAUL, Ch'mn.
W. T. DAVIS, }
J. H. COOPER, }
WESLEY GRIGG, } Directors.
E. P. NASH, }
WM. LEA, }
JOHN LYON, }
Petersburg, Va., Aug. 8th, 1855. 1087—w3m.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,
L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.
Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE LITERAry Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington.

The Escaped Nun; Or, Disclosures of Convent Life; and the confession of a Sister of Charity.

Habits and men with remnants of record touching the makers of both, by Dr. Doran.

Doe Sticks: What he says, by Q. K. Philander Doestick's, P. B.

Bell Smith abroad.

Roget's Thesaurus of English words and phrases. A new edition.

Literary and Historical Miscellanies, by George Bancroft.

Chemistry of Common Life, by James F. Johnston, complete in 2 vol., 12 mo.

The English Past and Present, by R. O. French.

Las Cases' Memoirs of Napoleon.

A Child's History of England, by Charles Dickens.

Peg Woffington; a beautiful story, by Charles Reade.

The Summer Land: A Southern Story.

Ellie; Or, the Human Comedy, by John Easton Cooke, author of "The Virginia Comedies," &c.

The English Orphans; Or, A Home in the New World, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, author of "Tempest and Sunshine."

The Heiress of Haughton: a sequel to "Aubrey."

Frank Leslie's Journal for September.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
September 7, 1855. 82—

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.
51—

Notice to Travellers going North.

PASSENGERS GOING NORTH TO WELDON ARE informed that the Express train leaving Weldon will run only to Suffolk, distance seventeen miles from Portsmouth. At Suffolk a Steamer will be in readiness to convey passengers to Hampton Road or Old Point and proceed thence by the Bay Steamer to Baltimore, thus avoiding all intercourse with Norfolk and Portsmouth. This course has been adopted, not in consequence of any real danger, but to allay all excitement and prevent any interruption to the regular transportation of the mail and passengers.

Passengers may be assured that by this arrangement there will be no detention and that they will be taken from Weldon to Baltimore in usual or schedule time.
WM. COLLINS, President,
Office Seaboard and R. R. R.
August 7, 1855. 75—tf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS.
51—

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (Successor to *Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
Furnishing Goods—A complete assortment, consisting part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1855. 97—

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!—FOR THE IMMIGRANT AND CAPITALISTS! Persons in search of homes, or investments in Texas, are respectfully invited to our office.

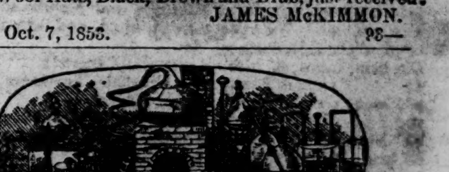
We have, for sale, more than two hundred thousand acres of land, in various parts of the State. Titles guarantied.

Land located, claims against the State or individuals collected and adjusted.

Office on Congress Avenue, City of Austin, Texas.

As we buy land on commission, strangers will find it to their interest to purchase through us.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.
Real Estate Brokers, Collecting and Land Agents.
October 16, 1854. 94—

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1855. 93—



AYER'S PILLS,

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c., &c. Indeed very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the hearses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention:

Dr. A. A. Hayes, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the

Hon. Edward Everett, Senator of the U. S.

Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plen. to England.

† John B. Fitzpatrick, Cath. Bishop of Boston.

Also, Dr. J. R. Chilton, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by

Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

Wm. B. Astor, the richest man in America.

S. Leland & Co., Propr's of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulæ by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If however there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known. Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.
SOLD BY
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.
J. Q. LUFSEY.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 42—tf.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

From the Washington Union.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN BRITISH INDIA.

The April number of the Edinburgh Review (for a copy of which we are indebted to Taylor & Maury) contains a leader on slavery in the United States which ought to produce two results: first, the refusal of all lovers of American institutions to extend further patronage to the Review; and, second, to satisfy all lovers of the federal Union that American and British abolitionism are in combination to effect a dissolution of our confederacy. The texts of the article are "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," and "Mr. Sumner's Speech in 1852 on his Motion to Repeal the Fugitive-Slave Law." If the elaborate tissue of misrepresentations, perversions, falsehoods, and calumnies which make up the staple of the commentaries on these texts was really fabricated in Edinburgh, (which we very much doubt,) and represents British sentiment, there ought to be no more complaints in the London Times against the sympathy which Americans manifest for Russia in the Eastern-war question. If the article, however, emanated from Boston, (as we suspect,) and has been sent back to the United States, through the channel of the Edinburgh Review, to secure for it a circulation in the Southern States, and in that way to dignify its foul aspersions, it furnishes new proof of the determined purpose of Massachusetts abolitionists to wage war upon the Union.

We have no intention to engage in a controversy as to the question discussed by the Review in connexion with slavery. Our purpose is to present to our readers a few extracts, that they may see clearly that it is not only Northern, but British, abolitionism that is assailing our institutions. The first specimen of the detractive and calumnious character of the article which we will produce is the following in regard to "the deterioration of the political men of America:"

"Few things have more surprised the world than the deterioration of the political men of America.—When the United States were a mere aggregate of scantily-peopled colonies—when their principal citizens were planters, shop-keepers, and traders, trained up in the narrowness and prejudices and petty employments of provincial life—they produced statesmen, and negotiators, and administrators, and legislators, whose names will be forever illustrious in history. Now that they form a great empire, that they possess a large class of men born in opulence, to whom all the schools and universities of each hemisphere are open, who have leisure to pursue the studies and to acquire the habits of political life, few of their public men would pass in Europe for tolerable second-rates. This downward progress, however, seems now likely to be arrested. We do not expect to see the present tenant of the White House succeeded by a first magistrate inferior to himself in knowledge, in ability, or in statesmanship, or the American diplomatists now resident in the courts of the continent followed by men of less tact, or temper, or good sense."

Mark the logic as well as the malice of the foregoing! When our principal citizens were planters, shop-keepers and traders, trained up in the narrowness and prejudices of provincial life, we produced illustrious statesmen, negotiators, and legislators; but now, that we have a great empire, wealthy citizens to whom the universities of both hemispheres are open, and who have leisure to study politics, few of our public men would pass in Europe for tolerable second-rates! As to President Pierce, he cannot be succeeded by one inferior to him!

But how does the reader imagine that the reviewer accounts for this deterioration in our political men? The next sentence answers the question:

"We believe that the explanation of this strange depravation is to be found in the influence on American parties of the political questions connected with slavery."

It is falsely assumed that there is a depravation in our public men, and then it is explained upon reasoning equally false and wholly illogical. This is genuine abolitionism—the *bona fide* one-idea fanaticism which prevails alike in Boston, in Edinburgh and in London. It sees nothing but "the Southern party in the United States," and that party is the parent of every evil that abolitionism imagines to exist. Read how recklessly false the reviewer is in his description of "the Southern party"—by which he means all the national men, North and South, who abide by the guarantees and compromises of our constitution:

"Such a party is the southern party in the United States. Its only object is the retention and extension of slavery and of the internal slave trade.—For this purpose it is ready to ally itself to whigs or to tories, to democrats or to federalists, to those who wish to raise or to those who wish to lower the tariff. But this is a purpose which must excite the fears of every wise man and the detestation of every honest man. All the best men of America, therefore, resist the contamination of such an alliance.—They see that southern faction, by choosing its opportunities, by joining from time to time the party that will accept its terms and can triumph by means of its assistance, generally obtains its objects, rewards its favorites, and excludes its opponents.—Most of them are discouraged, and forsake political life for literature or business, or foreign travel; others are cut short in their public career, and forced to resign themselves to provincial or professional eminence. *A few, like the distinguished senator whose speech we prefix to this article*, acquire fame in the Senate or in the House of Representatives, but are excluded from office. And what on this side of the Atlantic are the prizes of public life—the high political and administrative posts—are generally left to the inferior men, whose ignorance, violence, or incapacity have led those who judge of America only through her public servants to look on her with unmerited contempt or disgust."

We doubt whether such another specimen of falsehood and malignity is to be found in the English language, and yet it appears in one of the standard literary reviews of Great Britain.

We will continue this disgusting task with only one other paragraph, in which the Review undertakes to explain the sympathy felt in the United States in behalf of Russia:

"The slaveholders and slave traders of America are too strong to need to look for assistance to Russia; but they sympathize with her partly for some of the reasons which govern the petty tyrants of Italy and Germany, and partly for reasons of their own. They hate England as abolitionist, as Ferdidand hates her as liberal. They love Russia, as he does, for her intolerance of liberty and knowledge. And there is between the two countries the strong bond of similarity of institutions. Russia and the southern States of the American Union are the only civilized—or, at least, not confessedly barbarian—slaveholders left in the world. Slavery in Russia is indeed far milder, and far less diffused, and is gradually wearing out. But while it lasts southern America has the countenance of one companion."

We will not insult our readers by supposing that comment on such ignorance and wickedness combined is necessary. We will close by furnishing the key to the object which is sought to be attained by this warfare of British and American abolitionism. It will be found in the following comment of the Review on the passage of the fugitive-slave law:

"It is said that the southern gtates frightened the northern States into acquiescence by threatening, if their monstrous bill were rejected, to renounce the Union We cannot understand how such a threat should have been effectual. Had we been northerns we should have acted on it, instead of submitting to it. We should have said, 'rather than be the accomplices and the victims of such a tyranny we separate. We are already a great nation—in a few years we shall be a great empire, free from a stain which debases us at home and disgraces us abroad.'"

We turn from the Edinburgh Review on American slavery to another British work on slavery in another country—to "Continental India," by Rev. J. W. Massie, a British missionary in India. We trust that the length of the extracts which we make from Mr. Massie's book will deter no one from reading them. They give a picture of British rule and British philanthropy which will leave no doubt as to the hypocrisy and hollow-heartedness of the solicitude manifested by British statesmen for the abolition of slavery in the United States. We would respectfully suggest to the Edinburgh Review the propriety of directing its batteries against the horrors of British slavery before it assumes to thrust its false and malignant philanthropy into the internal affairs of the United States. The following extracts would furnish the Review with a good text for their next elaborate dissertation on slavery:

"Except in some chief cities, many provinces in India are thinly inhabited; vast tracts of country lie uncultivated and desolate; fertile regions, where two or three crops might be reaped annually, are peopled only by straggling villages, and the population is something less than one-eighth of what is contained within the square mile in Britain. Their habitations are more wretched than can be conceived by Englishmen, so that I have often passed through Agricultural villages and found the people preferring the road-side as their place of midnight rest; their food is of the coarsest fare, and insufficient to sustain animal strength; while even of this their supply is far less than appetite requires. The state of their rural mendicant poor beggars description: whenever one of them becomes sick he has no resting place, but is exposed to desertion, to be an outcast, or hurried from village to village, lest his death should entail a burden on his poor neighbors. The clothing of the laboring poor is not so much as will be a veil to cover the shame of nakedness: a rag not worth *three pence* is often the only garment for tender and feminine delicacy, for the aged parent, and the man of gray hairs. Few, if any, of this class in some districts ever know what it is to enjoy the warmth and shelter of a midnight covering in seasons when the blanket would be valued and its protection be a blessing. Native laborers work for native masters sometimes for so low wages as a penny or two pence per day; and they are deemed well paid if they receive as servants to Europeans four pence daily.

It is, however, in the oft-recurring scenes of famine, or dry seasons and partial crops, that the physical wretchedness of Hindoos is fully developed.—None but those who have been eye-witnesses of the horrors then realized can imagine how prostrate and ruined is their condition under such a visitation."

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"I have stood among them when the dead were lying at my feet and when the dying fell by my side; when the leprous, maimed in hands and feet, exhibited their loathsome extremities; when old age and childhood were covered by the ulcers and pustules of the small-pox; when haggard famine sat upon the wan and sunken cheek, and the hollow eye of thousands; when it was necessary to mete out the charity of a generous foreign community under the protection of armed police peons; and when the wailings and feeble cry of the hungry and exhausted pierced and agonized the heart. The spectacle was not likely soon to fade from the memory, or the causes to escape enquiry. To prevent the tens of thousands perishing in one country from passing into neighboring districts, it was deemed expedient to erect barriers, and place an armed force, lest they should paralyze the local benevolence which was struggling to mitigate the sufferings of the surrounding poor. I have seen the miserable and emaciated victims of famine searching among the *excrements* of camels, elephants, and cattle for particles of grain which had passed undigested.—Such scenes, if they occurred only once in the history of a nation, were enough to excite the commiseration of mankind, and bring suspicion upon the wisdom of the men by whom the people were governed. Unhappily, however, they have been of frequent occurrence in British India; *periodically* have they been experienced, three times within fifteen years. Private letters, official accounts, and other sources of information, unite with my evidence in representing that people subject to such alarming and consuming destitution, famishing myriads depending on the scanty supplies of charity, hundreds and thousands perishing from want and attendant diseases, villages and rural districts depopulated by migration or death, the streams and rivers choked or poisoned by the putrid carcasses of a people dying in too great numbers to be buried by surviving relatives—death not only arrayed in its most ghastly forms, but also serving to generate diseases at which trembling mortality shudders, and over which human courage and science can exercise no control.

Cholera, with all its terrors, has been rendered even desirable, compared with the more fearful and resistless ravages of hydrophobia. Gaunt and squalid wretchedness, emaciated and skeleton forms, endued with a vigor which despair and rabid disease impart, have peopled the streets and hovered round the dwellings of European residents to indicate the misery and suffering which Hindoo subjects of the British Crown endure.

In 1833 famine prevailed in the Bombay and Madras presidencies, during which the destruction was awful. More than 150,000 miserable creatures fled from their country to seek in the neighborhood of the capitals the means of sustaining life. Myriads perished at home and on the roads; and the remnants who did not abandon the country parts, and yet continued to sustain life, were reduced to a state of emaciation which defies description. Their personal appearance was scarcely human; their anatomy was nearly as much developed as that of actual skeletons; the articulation of each joint, but for the skin, might have been traced; their bellies were unnaturally swollen, and their color was of the deepest jet. These were British subjects, who had been taken under control and made tributaries to the support of government; whose land was taxed so highly that no more thon seven-sixteenths of the produce went to the husbandmen; and whose fruits of industry could be sold to no other merchant than their irresponsible government; while they had been able to purchase goods in no market but what their rulers furnished. It is a country where the tax and land collectors, where the judges and arbiters in all contests or disputes, are the armed conquerors and rulers of the region."

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"The scenes, too, of misery and desolation which accompanied European conquests, which attended the contests for ascendency between the English and French, and which were occasioned by the Mysore, the Pindarric, the Mahratta, and Burmese wars, as recorded in military campaigns and the civil histories of British India, assure us how extensive must have been the suffering and how disastrous the condition of the wretched peasantry. Conflagration, rapine, carnage, and sanguinary battles, military executions and protracted and wasting sieges, served to desolate the country, to destroy the commerce, to interrupt manufactures, to prevent agriculture, to exhaust the resources and consume the people of India. How large the price which has been paid for British conquest and Indian subjugation; how numerous the human sacrifices; how fearful the criminality and cruelty, it would not be easy to imagine or describe. But it has been affirmed that all India yet groans, while her teeming population is rapidly consuming in the midst of famine and poverty. The British power has been stretched over Hindostan by the employment of native armies; one nation has been marched against another, and one class has helped to subdue the other. While the British conquerors have never employed a a larger force than thirty-seven thousand of European troops, the native Hindoo ranks have sometimes numbered more than 260,000 fighting soldiers, accoutred and upheld by British pay. It may, therefore, be supposed, as was the case, that the policy of the conqueror has been to elevate the few and depress the multitude; to cherish a native aristocracy, a landed gentry, and a dominant interest. A few in every province will be recognized as large proprietors, wealthy baboos, powerful zemindars, and prosperous adventurers. And although the ancient rajahs, or chiefs of feudal dynasties, have passed away, men have been raised up who occupy their places and power. Not a few among the Hindoos have acquired property and influence by their subserviency to English employers, and their consequent facilities for traffic and lucrative speculation. Such men have retired to their own country, and secured to themselves distinction and influence among their countrymen. These, however, must be regarded as exceptions to the general condition of the people rather than as any exemplification of the beneficence of British rule in India."

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"But their conquerors have entered into wide and successful competition with them for the supply of their own market; and, as merchant-rulers, have injured their interests by a force commerce in unwrought wools and narcotic drugs, which have been bartered for the produce of China, and to supply the luxuries of Britain. The manufacturers of India have been denied a free market in England, and English goods have been brought, almost untaxed, into the Indian market, so as to depreciate their home manufacturers, or prevent the production of them in the Indian loom. Such has been the policy for the sugars, the spices, the drugs, the oils, the coffees, and the cocoas of India, when competing with the growth of plantation on western colonies. The biting sarcasm has, with perhaps too much justice, been applied. Alas! all the protection that India has experienced has been protection to English trade and native idolatry. English trade, at whatever cost to the natives, and native idolatry, the only native thing protected at all, not only permitted—we have no right to put it down by force—but sanctioned and promoted by Christian influence!

Our Oriental possessions have been valued as they could be rendered productive in revenue, in patronage, and political supremacy."

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"How much is the contrast against India compared with the solicitude which has been publicly expressed for the negro! The population of the one—the negroes—are altogether a million under British dominion; and of the other—the Hindoos—one hundred millions of British subjects."

Woman's Sphere.—The following excellent remarks are taken from the oration delivered by the Hon. G. W. Clinton, at the County Fair, recently held at Flushing, N. Y. He is addressing the ladies:

In enumerating the sources of the peculiar felicity which the world attributes to your lot, my fair hearers, you must not ascribe to flattery the declaration that the chief one is, in my fixed judgment, the fact that it places woman in her proper sphere as wife, helpmate and mother. I have no respect for, scarce any patience with, "strong-minded women." Like an effeminate man, she is a mistake of nature, or a sad perversion of the truly beautiful and good. But I do reverence true woman—gentle, heroic, pious woman—man softened, refined and bettered. The two united in holy matrimony are indeed one, and that one is man—the only full, true exposition of our nature. Where this doctrine is not recognized, and the sexes do not pair in marriage, there can be none of those enjoyments which cluster around the Christian hearth and bless the Christian household. You cannot degrade only one half a human nature, and if you debase woman you debase man more deeply.

Wherever these truths are unfelt, lust roams unbridled, and a man is brutal and inert. Disguise the canker as you will—call it Mahometanism, Mormonism, Spiritual Marriage, or what you please; where ever polygamy is lawful, or easy divorce makes marriage a mere form, there woman can be but a slave or a mere toy, and a man a brute or a barbarian, a scourge of the world or a base voluptuary.—How much of prosperity does our country owe to its women! Is it too much to say that our freedom was achieved as well by the wives and daughters of America, as by the heroes whom they formed for patriotism and sent forth to suffering and to battle? While the British Government was pursuing that long train of arbitrary measures which led to armed resistance and liberty, the mothers of America had a perhaps acknowledged prescience of the coming war, and prepared the way to victory. Then was it that the noble elegy of Collins was taught to the children at their knee:

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!
When Spring with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung,
Then Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To deck the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall a while repair
To dwell, a weeping hermit, there."

The elegy, so taught, made and contributed to make many resolved patriots besides Samuel and John Adams, and it may have its uses yet. And then, had it not been for the teachings of his mother, George Washington would never have risen to be "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

But I mean not to attempt to praise woman, but simply say, what you have, I presume, anticipated, that marriage is essential to the successful conduct of a farm; that rural avocations lead the man and woman duly to appreciate and respect each other; and that when woman properly appreciated, rules in her department, there is indeed sweet home—there will pure womanly refinement have due occupation, and adorn and consecrate the house, create and beautify the garden.

The Destiny of Kansas—Popular Sovereignty the true Doctrine.—We were not, in the outset, of the impression that slavery would go to Kansas, or that the South anticipated such a consequence of the repeal of the odious Missouri Compromise and the application of the popular sovereignty doctrine to that Territory; and that impression has not at any time been shaken by transpiring events. We lamented—and what patriotic northern citizens did not lament?—the organized efforts of abolitionism to transport its adherents and its heresies to Kansas, not only because it was an unprecedented and unwarranted interference in the local concerns of an independent people, but because it was certain to provoke counter-interference in one or more of the southern States, the event of which must be collision. Predictions have been verified. Collisions have occurred which are regretted, we hope, alike in the North and the South. But these collisons, whichever party prove the victor, cannot change the destiny of Kansas. Whether the propagandists of abolition or the propagandists of slavery presently succeed, eventually the question of slavery will be determined by those great over-ruling causes which fix the institutions of every people. Eventually Kansas herself will speak for herself, and her voice will be potential. If slavery will best subserve her interests and advance her prosperity, she will have it, as is her right; if freedom, she will have that.

The question of slavery has now assumed that simple, tangible form, that all men can act upon it understandingly. There is but one issue in respect to it, and that is this plain one: Shall the people of each Territory and State act for themselves, or shall Congress act for them? The democratic doctrine divests Congress of all power in the premises, and *trusts the people*. Hands off is the watchword.—Non-intervention by Congress, by Massachusetts, or by Missouri. Leave the whole matter in the hands of the people. We can confide in the people. They will do right. The abolition doctrine is the reverse of this. It distrusts the people, and asserts the power of Congress, just as a small party in the revolution asserted the power of the British Parliament.

We can see that the democratic doctrine is rapidly working its way to the popular heart. It will become the doctrine of the country; and the day on which it is inaugurated will be a happy one. The disturbing subject of slavery will have been forever disposed of. We shall hear no more of disunion.—The different sections of the great confederacy will act in glorious harmony, and this republic, now the most powerful the world ever saw, will march forward in the fulfilment of its mighty destiny.

Detroit Free Press.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.—According to a statement in the New Orleans Delta, the new discovery of inoculation as a protection against yellow fever, has been tried in three thousand cases in that city, this season, with entire success—The editor of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal says that, after the most searching investigation there appears to be an entire unanimity of opinion, both among the contagionists and non-contagionists, that the yellow fever of the present year originated in New Orleans, and that all the earlier as well as the later cases occurred among persons who had not been in any manner exposed to the fever in foreign ports, or to imported contagion. Dr. E. R. Barton, recently read an address before the Academy of Sciences in that city on the subject of yellow fever, in which he maintained the local origin of the disease there, and asserted that some of the authorities and newspapers of the city have wrought great injury to the business of the town by opposing this doctrine, and thus preventing the adoption of proper remedial measures.

An evidence of the increasing influx of returning "exiles," was afforded on the past Sabbath, by the congregation in attendance upon the services in the several churches—all of which were far more respectable in point of numbers than for some weeks past. The exercises generally, as we learn, were of a highly impressive character, and most appropriate to the solemn times upon which we have fallen.

Norfolk Herald.

A BIG BROTHEL—A PEEP INTO THE BOWERS OF FREE LOVE.

The Northern cities, the development of their capabilities aided by foreign communionists, atheists, Passional Attractionists, and such like gentry, bid fair to reach a degree of turpitude that may fairly entitle them to be described in the words which the poet puts into the mouth of the Doge, when he curses Venice:

"—— Scorn'd by the vicious even for such vices
As in the monstrous grasp of their conception
Defy all codes to image or to name them—
Vice without splendor, sin without relief
Even from the gloss of love to smooth it o'er,
But in its stead coarse lusts of habitude,
Prurient yet passionless, *cold, studied lewdness,*
Depraving nature's frailty to an art!"

An admirable limning, we think. Certes, Byron must have had the *entree* of some Passional Attraction Club, to be able thus to epitomise its principles!

To go on: A country editor, lately, on a visit to New York, was furnished with a ticket, which secured his admission to a meeting of a Club now in operation, in that city, on the foundation of Passional Attraction. [We hope our good brother went with good intentions, and came out with pure hands, but—he had better staid away!] The scenes he witnessed in that den of worse than prostitution, he makes public, as far as he can do so, without offending the conventionalities of society—we mean of such society as is not tinctured with the Free Love doctrines. This report re-appears in some of the New York dailies, accompanied by expressions of condemnation and disgust from some, and by skilful palliations in others. For instance, the Tribune speaks of it, as "a social experiment"—as if bawdy houses were not as old as the hills, and any attempt to make a whole community such on an enlarged scale, were not altogether damnable.

At the bottom of the New York movement are some French Philosophers, who preach a sort of doctrine that man is free to follow his attractions—and woman, also—that marriage is a social vice; that the only natural commerce of the sexes, is that which is induced by the impulses—or attractions—of individuals towards each other. It is admitted that these "attractions" are often not permanent; but the rule, as developed, is to keep trying until the affections are securely anchored. The English of all this, is--promiscuous sexual intercourse—unlimited lust—the social *status* of Sodom! It has, however, grown, and thriven, and prospered, in the great and civilized and christian city of New York, drawing scores of those heretofore considered decent and virtuous, within the influence of its hellish sensuality. Like a vast, pestilent fungus, it has shot up in a day, poisoning the atmosphere of society, withering virtue, bestalizing rational creatures, and causing men to wonder that such monstrous vice does not bring down for its own destruction, speedy thunder-bolts from on high!

Our country editor found a delightful suit of rooms occupied by the Club. Elegant furniture, tasteful appointments of every description were there. There was music and there was dancing.—Educated and accomplished men participated in the festivities; and beautiful women and girls had their waists encircled by the arms of their free love admirers, on sofas and couches. Our investigating brother from the country—who, by the bye, seems to be a sharp fellow, and quite expert in "putting this and that together"—discovered, ever and anon, the wanton glances and the lecherous signals of the revellers. After a while, a *lady-member* quite frankly explained to him the practical working of the system, and pointed out to him women—who a few weeks before were reputed pure and highly respectable—that has since that time submitted to the embraces of more than one of the *philosophers* then in the room. In particular, one poor French girl, of elegant form and beautiful, though haggard features, was pointed out to him, as having lived as the mistress of half dozen of the male devils, within as many weeks—and without finding the permanent Passional Attraction. She will doubtless continue to seek it through life. And this poor deluded girl, it is said, was not many weeks ago pure and respectable and "altogether lovely."

Can we wonder, that in a society where such elements as these exist, abolition vagaries should be produced! A society which submits to the existence of such an association, even on the most limited scale, in its midst, must be depraved to its inmost core. Such, we believe, is New York—a very "Sea Sodom—Gehenna of the Waters!" We can only look for destructive principles and action, social and political, where such infinite and ineffable impurity has found a "local habitation aud a name."

Montgomery Mail.

The Rights of Belligerents.—*Opinion of the Attorney General.* Attorney General Cushing has rendered an official opinion in regard to the recent violation of our neutrality laws by (as is alleged) Minister Crampton and several British Consuls, presenting the following points, which embody the views of the administration in the case:

1. It is a settled principle of the law of nations that no belligerent can rightfully make use of the territory of a neutral State for belligerent purposes, without the consent of the neutral government.

2. The undertaking of a belligerent to enlist troops of land or sea in a neutrial State without the previous consent of the latter is a hostile attack on its national sovereignty.

3. A neutral State may if it please, permit or grant to belligerents the liberty to raise troops of land or sea within its territory; but for a neutral State to allow or concede the liberty to one belligerent and not to all would be an act of manifest belligerent partiality, and a palpable breach of neutrality.

4. The United States constantly refuse this liberty of all belligerents alike, with impartial justice; and that prohibition is made known to the world by a permanent act of Congress.

5. Great Britain, in attempting, by the agency of her military and civil authorities in the British North American Provinces, and her diplomatic and consular functionaries in the United States, to raise troops here, committed an act of usurpation against the sovereign rights of the United States.

6. All persons engaged in such undertaking to raise troops in the United States for the military service of Great Britain, whether citizens or foreigners, individuals or officers, except they be protected by diplomatic privilege, are indictable as malefactors by statute.

7. Foreign Consuls are not exempted, either by treaty or the law of nations, from the penal effect of the statute.

8. In case of indictment of any such consul, or other official person, his conviction of the misdemeanor, or his escape by reason of arranged constructions and contrivances to evade the operation of the statute, is primarily a matter of domestic administration, altogether subordinate to the consideration of the national insult or injury to this Government, involved in the fact of a foreign government intructing its officers to abuse, for unlawful purposes, the privilege which they happen to enjoy in the United States.

Railroad Management In Germany.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Sun gives an interesting account of the manner railroads are managed in Germany:

"Every railroad company is bound by law to have a double track on their lines, and no person is allowed to walk on a railroad track at any time, by day or night, under penalty of the law. A barrier, consisting of two strong planks, is placed along the side of the tracks, to keep off animals. Every fifteen or twenty miles along the track there is a station for a guard or watchman, who lives in a little hut beside the road, and whose business it is to be at his post, with a red flag in his hand, at the approach of every train; and before the train is due to patrol his beat to see that all is safe, and to remove all obstacles which are sometimes placed upon the track by miscreants. In the case of danger, the guard hoists on a telegraph, so called, which stands near each guard-house, a red painted '*cascel*,' which can be seen by the engineer a great distance; but if everything is right, the two wooden arms of the telegraph are stretched in the air. During the night there is instead of the *cascel*, a lantern with a deep red light placed in the air as a warning of danger; and a common one if all is in a safe condition. At every crossing there is a gate, which is locked up as soon as a train is due, and any one, either on horseback or in a carriage, who desires to cross must wait until the train has passed."

Some such regulations would not come amiss in this country.

Correspondence of the South-Side Democrat.

Weldon, N. C., Oct. 29th, 1855.

Gentlemen: Mr. Reynolds of the firm of Anderson & Reynolds, of Norfolk, has just been with me, and I had a long and most interesting conversation with him in relation to the season of terror in that unfortunate city.

Mr. Reynolds, is Treasurer of the Howard Association, a Director also, and has been in the City throughout the entire summer and gives decidedly the most interesting and authentic account of the times, that I have seen or heard. For a time, and especially after the death of the lamented Mayor Woodis, the city as you will remember was pretty much altogether in the hands, and under the control of the Howard Association, and hence Mr. Reynold's sources of information are indisputable.

Our young friend Edmund James, was the first person visited by Mr. R. with the fever on him; he was warned and expostulated with, but Mr. J. was his friend and he went to see him. He found him parching as it were, with fever. Every expedient that could be thought of to produce perspiration was tried on him in vain, and the next day he died.

The noble Woodis used every exertion on the first appearance of the disease to induce the occupants of "Barry's Row" to leave, but they became embittered against him and would not go. He then applied to several persons, and among others Mr. R. himself to go with him, saying to the latter, "I intend to remove those people because I believe the disease will thereby be checked, but they don't like me, and I simply wish you to walk down with me, and if you like, you can go on the opposite side of the street." No one had sufficient fancy for "Barry's Row" to go, and he determined to go alone, and did go and had every one removed on the very night he made the application to Mr. Reynolds to go with him. Others did a great deal afterwards and perhaps as much as Mr. Woodis, but he began; he set the example and a noble one it was. He worked nobly and faithfully, but now, all that remains of Hunter Woodis, is a fresh green spot in the hearts of *all* his countrymen.

Mr. R. informs me that when the Post Office was removed up to the "Academy," about one hundred persons usually congregated around it every morning. The number rapidly diminished down to *twenty*, then to *six* and as each would name over the deaths in his ward or vicinity during the past night, the others would be called upon to mourn for friends they had seen up and well but a day or two before.

During that particular time when there was such an urgent demand for coffins, a poor woman among many others, applied for an order on the undertakers for a coffin for her dead husband. She was told that she could get an order, but there were twenty ahead of her that morning, and it was uncertain when she could get the coffin, many of the workmen being sick. She appeared to be in the greatest agony, saying her husband had been dead a day and a half, and it was impossible to keep him longer out of the grave. An order was given, when she departed to the undertakers, and it is believed got a box to bury her husband in.

The last request of Wm. D. Roberts, Jr., late delegate elect from Norfolk City was that he might be buried in a metalic case. There was not a coffin *of any kind* in the City! After waiting a while some were received from Richmond, and from the number, a metalic case was selected in which Mr. R. was buried. He bequeathed Mr. Solomon Cherry (who was a particular friend, and nursed him in his illness) a large warehouse worth several thousand dollars.

At one time *thirty-two bodies* were deposited in *one grave*, and *twenty-eight* in another near it.—When they could, ministers remained at the burial grounds, as a hearse would *trot up* with one body and deposite it, *trot off* for another, offer up brief and simple prayers over the deceased members of their flock and these were kept constantly employed.

Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Presbyterian, was urged to leave Norfolk. "No," said he, "it is no time for a minister to leave his people. The post of duty is here and here I mean to stay." Of his family consisting of himself, wife, sister, and 5 or 6 children, none now remain but himself and 2 children. Every member of the family in which Rev. Mr. Dibrell boarded, died.

Numbers were frightened to death while others as we have heretofore known, died for want of proper care and attention, it being utterly impossible to bestow it.

Of the white population about *seven-tenths* had the fever, and *one third* died, of the blacks the proportion was considerably less.

Mr. J. D. Marks (who you will remember in connection with a robbery) on his arrival from New Orleans very philanthropically declared that he wanted no pay, and when he entered Mr. Lewis's dwelling, where every person in the house, save one was down with the fever, he directed his footsteps to the chamber of the beautiful young lady *who was dying*. Satisfying himself of her condition, he proceeded to her bureau and took out her jewelry and went off, unfortunately for him, however, he *was seen* by the only individual who was up in the house, this happened to be a little son of Mr. Lewis, just large enough to be able to describe the circumstances of the man. Marks was arrested and put in jail, but upon consultation the Howard Association concluded that they had enough to do without stopping to hold a court so they offered the fellow his liberty if he would give up the property, which as you know he did, and then left for parts unknown—where it is to be hoped he will stay till the hangman is ready for him.

Those who had the fever in July and August and recovered were fortunate, for all who took it in the early part of September died.

Speaking of the appearance of the place simply saying that it "appeared as though one eternal Sabbath were reigning there," does not picture it all, for on Sabbath—at ordinary times—little crowds could always be seen at street corners and walking the streets, but *then* nothing could be seen, nothing heard but Doctor's vehicles, and hearses rattling over the deserted pavements. Everything seemed sad, silent, and forsaken.

A gentleman who has been absent at the Springs all the summer, as customary, sent down his servant a few days since. Shortly after his arrival he was sent down to open the Book Store of Mr. C. Hall which had been closed all the "Season." He performed the service and three days afterwards died.

Only six new cases were reported to the Howard Association this week, but there is a report here that there were nine yesterday.

Persons are running a great risk to go to Norfolk or Portsmouth now. Mr. R. says he dreads the foggy Indian summer days of November, nor does he wish to see any of his friends in Norfolk till after a good freeze.

I hear that theives entered the house of Rev. Mr. Cheatham, (I believe) and actually commenced taking down his bedsteads. It cannot be told what amount of property has been stolen till every family returns, and perhaps not even then.

A few stores are opening and business seems slowly resuming.

But I must close this long letter, regretting that I cannot make it as interesting to your readers as the conversation from which I derived the facts was to me.

S.

The Bay Line.—Arrival of the Louisiana.—This fine steamer arrived here on Sunday morning; having taken her place on the Line of the Baltimore Bay boats again; and what is better, signalized the event by running up to her wharf as of old—thus affording a tacit acknowledgment of the termination of quarantine restrictions, in that quarter at least. The Louisiana has been thoroughly overhauled, and is now in fine trim. We say, success to her, and to the admirable Line with which she is connected. It will have the lasting gratitude of every son and daughter of our afflicted communities, for the noble part performed by it during the recent most trying season.

Norfolk Herald.

An interesting discovery has been made in France with regard to engrafting fruit trees. Instead of making use of a graft, a slip is taken from an apple tree, for example, and planted in a potato, so that a couple of inches of the slip remain visible. It soon takes root, developes itself, and finally becomes a handsome tree, bearing fine fruit. This method is due to a Bohemian gardner.

Corn in the West.—The Madison (Indiana) Banner says everybody in that region is engaged in building corncribs. The like of the crops in Indiana and Kentucky was never seen before. Farmers have their hands full.

For the Standard.

THE YOUNG BRIDES' GRAVE.

"Bring flowers" to the tomb
Of the blushing bride,
Who has gone from the world forever;
Like a flower in bloom
That has lately died,
On earth to blossom again, oh! never.

She was young and fair
As the brightest flowers
That pearl in the dew-clad morning;
But the frosty air
Of the wintry hours,
Has nipt too soon its sweet adorning.

Why do they bloom,
So soon to fade,
And shed their leaves around us?
Alas! 'tis our doom,
Thro' sorrow to wade,
Till death, with its minions, has bound us.

And then we must go
To the silent grave,
With our friends to weep above us,
In a vault so low,
With the proud and brave,
We must sleep with none to love us.

Then weep o'er the spot,
Where the tender wife
Sleeps calm with her babe so near her;
Tho' sad was its lot,
And short was its life,
In Heaven 'twill bloom the fairer.

Then weep at the tomb
Of the angel bride,
Who smiled at morn to fade at even;
Like a flower in bloom,
That has lately died,
She fades on earth to bloom in heaven.

Wilkes county, 1855. W.

FOR SALE.

A Rare Chance for Woollen and Cotton Manufacturers.

THE "OLD NORTH STATE MANUFACTURING COMPANY" HAVING SOLD their Buildings and Grounds to the Atlantic & N. C. R. Company, will offer at public Sale (if not otherwise disposed of previously) on the 30th day of November, on the premises, their entire stock of Machinery, comprising their Woollen and Cotton Mill, also,

1 Twenty-five Horse (power) Engine and
2 Boilers, each (Cylender) 30 ft. long and 36 in diameter.

It was made by J. P. Morris & Co., Philadelphia, and is declared by all who have seen it in operation, to be unsurpassed by any in the State.

Their Woolen Machine consists of 3 sets Cards, 1 Broad Gig, 1 Shear, 3 Jacks, 5 Jean Looms, 1 do Grinder. 1 Sattin Napper, 3 Cash'm'r do. 2 Wool Pickers, 3 set Fulling Stocks, 2 Sattinett do. 1 Cloth Winder.

Also, many other articles too numerous to mention, such as Fanks, Dye-tubs, welded wrought Iron Pipes for cold water and for heating the Buildings by steam, etc., etc.

The above Machinery is in good running order, requiring but few repairs to make it almost as good as new. It was manufactured by Henry Goulding and Wm. Bickfred, of Worcester, Mass., whose names are a guarantee for their work.

The Cotton Machnery was made by Messrs Danforth, Cooke & Co., of Patterson, N. J., is entirely new, and only one half of it has been in operation. It contains all the latest improvements, and has been pronounced by one of our most experienced manufacturers to be unequalled by any in the State; and the Yarn has already established a name, taking precedence even of the very best offered in this market. It is composed of 636 inch Cards, 1 Railway head with plunger, 1 Drawing frame with patent Coilers and Stop Motions, 2 coilers to the head.

1 Single and 1 Double Roller beam Speeders, 4 improved Danforth Spinning Frames, 132 Spindles each, 3 Power Reels, 1 warper, &c., &c.

And in fact of every article of Machinery that goes to make up what may be called a perfect Factory.

Persons desirous of purchasing are requested either to call upon John Blackwell, President, or James W. Carmer, Secretary, or Dr. John A. Guion, Treasurer; or to address their inquiries to the "Old North State Manufacing Company," Newbern, N. C.

Oct. 30, 1855. 1097—w5t.

SELECT SCHOOL,

R. H. GRAVES, Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, LOCATED IN GRANVILLE CO., N. C., about 9 miles South of Clarksville, Va., and 10 miles Southwest of Lynesville depot, will be opened on the 15th of January, 1856.

The location has been selected with reference to healthfulness, and the high tone of social, moral, and religious influence, in the community. Board will be provided in families of the highest respectability. The price of board and tuition for a session of 20 weeks, is $75, payable in advance. The number of pupils limited.

The Principal, having been engaged in teaching for the last 19 years of his life, and for the most part in connection with some of the first institutions in the State, is, of course known, to some extent, in most sections of the State. Circulars, however, containing references and other particulars may be obtained by application to the Principal, at Brownsville P. O., Granville Co., N. C.

Oct. 31, 1855. 1097—w3m.

AUCTION!

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, THE 3d of November next, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., in front of my auction store, on Fayetteville street, a quantity of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of beds and bedding, bureaus, wardrobes, chairs, &c.

As soon as this sale closes I will also sell, at the residence of Maj. W. J. Clarke, a quantity of furniture and various other articles. Terms made known on the day of sale.

J. J. LITCHFORD, Auctioneer.

Oct. 29, 1855. 98—td.

WOOD WANTED.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED TILL THE 15th November, for ninety cords of good oak or hickory wood, and thirty cords of good split pine wood, to be delivered, and corded, in the wood-yard at the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind. The wood must be sufficiently small to be well corded. Old and decaying wood will not be received. The wood may be delivered at intervals.

Part of the payment will be reserved till the contract is complied with.

Proposals left with E. P. Guion or Jno. C. Palmer.

E. P. GUION, } *Executive*
J. C. PALMER, } *Committee.*

Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1855. 98—t13n.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN MARTIN COURT OF EQUITY.—Timothy W. Ward and others vs. John P. Turner and Hardy W. B. Price—Fall Term, 1855.

To Hardy W. B. Price, Sir:—You are hereby notified to appear before the Honorable the Judge of this Court, at the Court House in Williamston, at the ensuing term, to be held on the last Monday in February, 1856, and plead, answer, or demur to the amended bill of the complainants above named, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against you, and the same heard accordingly.

Witness, C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of said Court at office, in Williamston, this the 24th day of October, A. D. 1855.

C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

Oct. 28, 1855. 1097—w6w.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DEED OF TRUST TO ME EXECUTED by Menassah Sater, on the 16th day of August, 1853, for certain purposes therein specified, I will proceed to sell, on the 20th of December next, on the premises, one tract of land lying in Wake county, on the north side of Crabtree Creek, near the paper mill, containing two hundred and sixty-six acres, more or less.

Also at the residence of said Menassah Sater, on Saturday the 22d day of December, I will sell the tract of land on which he resides, known as the mill tract, situated on Barton's creek and containing thirteen acres more or less. Also two stills and stands, and all other fixtures about the still-house, together with a large stock of hogs, oxen, cows and calves, horses, household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, crop of corn, fodder, one wagon and harness, four carts, one carriage, and one negro woman, and various other articles.

☞ Terms six months credit with bond and approved security. W. H. HIGH, *Trustee.*

Oct. 20, 1855. 97—td.

Office Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co.,
Wilmington, 12th October, 1855.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS, PASSED on the 10th inst., by the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, were ordered to be published, viz:

"*Resolved*, That a dividend of 3½ per cent. from the profits of the Company during the past six months, be paid to the Stockholders on the 15th November next, and that the balance of such profits be appropriated as a sinking fund for the payment of the debts af the Company."

Ordered, That the Books for the transfer of the stock of the Company be closed on the 25th inst."

JAMES S. GREEN, *Sec'y.*

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company will be held in this town on the second Thursday (8th) November next.

JAMES S. GREEN, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 19th, 1855. 65—t15N.

I. O. O. F.

THE GRAND LODGE, I. O. O. F. OF NORTH CAROLINA, will hold its annual communication in Wilmington, N. C., on the fourth Monday in November next, being the 26th day of the month. Subordinate Lodges will take notice, and send delegates accordingly.

THOS. M. GARDNER,
Grand Secretary.

Oct. 24, 1855. 97—till 4th Mon. in Nov.

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE.

I HAVE LEFT FIVE OF MY FINE, FULL-BLOODED N. Devon Cattle, which were exhibited at the late State Fair, with Mr. John R. Harrison, at Raleigh, for sale. Their ages range from 17 to 20 months. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on Mr. Harrison.

WM. R. HOLT.

Oct. 26, 1855. 97—tf.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1855.

KNOW NOTHINGISM AGAIN UNVEILED.

The modern faction, styled Know Nothings, changes so often, that it keeps Democrats on the *qui vive* to keep up with it. Since the exposure made last summer there have been such changes as the leaders no doubt thought would throw their opponents off the scent; but somehow things *will leak out*, and they can't prevent it. Below we give the letter of P. F. Pescud, President of the State Council, convening the dark brotherhood on the 19th ultimo. It will occur to the reader that this midnight faction prostituted the opportunity afforded them by the State Fair to their own ends—a fact that, we fear, will work injury to the Fair. But what care these political desperadoes for the good of the State? The offices is all they want, and other interests may look out for themselves. It will be remembered that it is pretended that all secrecy is abolished; but have we any publication of the delegates here? Do we know who abolished this secrecy, or by what authority it is done? Have we the names of the officers or delegates? Not one word is published to corroborate the assertion that the secrecy is dispensed with. It is still a secret, midnight conclave. Even the platform adopted, poor as it is, is without a witness to prove its genuineness. But we are digressing. We invite our readers at once to the rich repast of Mr. Pescud's letter, with the key to the password:

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 1, 1855.

To
President of Council, No. N. C.

DEAR SIR: In virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution of the State Council, I have concluded to anticipate the regular time of meeting of the State Council by a few weeks, and to convene the same in this City on Friday, the 19th day of October.

This will be during the week of the Agricultural State Fair, and those delegates who may wish to attend the Fair, will have an opportunity of doing so.

The reason why I have thus anticipated the regular time of meeting of the State Council is to enable the State Council to take such action as they may deem proper, *in view of a call for a National Convention of the Order, to be held in Cincinnati, on the 21st day of November next.*

This call for an extraordinary meeting of a National Convention of the American party at that time and place, *originated in the North*, and has reference to the position of *our Northern brethren, on the question of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and their desire for its restoration.*

In this movement are involved questions deeply affecting Southern rights and Southern sentiment. It will be for the State Council to decide what action they will take in the premises.

There are other matters of importance requiring the consideration of the State Council. That body must decide upon the time and place of holding the next American Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor. It will have to appoint the ten delegates to the next National Council; and to appoint two delegates to represent the State at large in the Convention to nominate President and Vice President of the U. S., to be held in Philadelphia on the 22nd of February next. It will also be called on to lay down a platform of principles for the American Order in North Carolina. You will therefore please allow me to suggest to you the importance of convening your Council at once, for the appointment of two delegates to represent you in the State Council. And if your Council has not paid its regular dues, under the call for the same in May last, you will please send up the same by your delegates, the sum of 4 cents for each member; as the State Council is now in debt, having incurred considerable expense in printing, liability for salaries of officers, and payment to the delegates to the National Council.

The importance of sustaining some paper is another matter that will require the consideration of the State Council.

A large attendance is necessary, in order to a more efficient organization of the American party in this State; and it is therefore to be hoped that every subordinate Council will be represented.

P. F. PESCUD, *Pres't S. C.*
WM. H. HARRISON, *Sec. S. C.*

KEY TO PASS-WORD:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
°	‖	17	25	?	18	10	2	&	11	19	20	5
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
‡	§	13	22	!	¶	4	$	15	23	†	☞	~

PASS-WORD AT OUTSIDE DOOR:

‖ ? 23 ° ! ? § 18 [Beware of

EXPLANATION AT INSIDE DOOR:

§ $! ? 5 ‡ ? 5 & ? ¶ our enemies.]

That key is quite ingenious, and it is a pity that the talent wasted on it had not been devoted to a better purpose. One of the objects for assembling the Council seems to have been to appoint delegates to the abolition wing of the Know Nothing Convention at Cincinnati on the 21st of this month. This will strike Southern men as something startling.—Who were appointed to attend that Convention?—All secresy is abolished, but we are not told who are the delegates. Men are appointed to go into a Convention, the avowed purpose of which is to take steps to restore the Missouri Compromise, and yet we are not told who these men are. The Convention is called by "Northern brethren," but our Southern Know Nothings appoint delegates to go and beg to be admitted as members.

Another rich feature is that 4 cent dun. Come up and pay for your scalps—they are valued at just 4 cents each. Our opinion is that too great a value has been placed on nine-tenths of them.

But the "State Council is in debt." So young and yet so extravagant! The poor baby wants "pap," and failing to get that, goes in debt for something else—perhaps for cigars or 4 cent drinks.—What a beautiful child.

But what paper was selected as the "organ?" All secresy is abolished, but we are not informed. We guess it was the Star, as that paper has recommended itself by outlying all others. This will account for the platform's being only "almost unobjectionable" to the Register.

But we reserve further comments for a future day.

MAMMOTH SWEET POTATO.

Mr. Lemay, the Editor of the Arator, has sent us a sweet potato, weighing—how much do you suppose, reader?—*nine and a half pounds*, raised at his place, Dew Mount, near this City. It is of the white West India yam species, and is said to be of excellent consistency and flavor.

Our readers will perceive that we are also among, if not of, the "big potatoes."

Long life to the Editor of the Arator, and success to agricultural enterprise.

IMMIGRATION AT NEW YORK.—During the past week 6555 immigrants arrived at New York, bringing with them $245,075 in cash, according to the official reports, but it is a well known fact that many of them, for various good reasons, do not report the full amount of funds in their possession. Each immigrant, before landing at New York, is required to pay $2 to the Commissioner of Immigration to support indigent immigrants. Two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars in cash, brought by immigrants in one week; and yet, according to the Know Nothings, the influx of foreigners is to beggar and ruin the country.

THE DEMOCRATIC CREED.

We copy below, from an exchange paper, the following cardinal principles of the Democratic party. We may add one more principle, and that is, *a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, and an undeviating adherence by Congress to delegated powers.*

There are many persons in North Carolina, formerly Whigs or no-party men, as well as Southern rights men, who are ready and no doubt willing to co-operate with the Democratic party. Here, then, is a platform on which we all can stand. We cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all such, in opposition to the Know Nothing organization, and in defence of the rights of the South according to the Constitution. We point to the admitted fact that the Democratic party is now the only national party in the country. The existence of the Union depends upon the continued success of that party. Destroy it—strike it from existence, and in what direction could the patriot look without alarm?

No. 1.—Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political.

2.—Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none.

3.—The right of the States and Territories to administer their own domestic affairs.

4.—Freedom and equality; the sovereignty of the people, and the right of the majority to rule when their will is constitutionally expressed.

5.—Economy in the public expenditures, and a sacred preservation of public faith.

6.—Freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and general diffusion of information.

7.—Opposition to all secret political organizations and to all corruptions in politics.

8.—A sacred preservation of the federal constitution, and no religious test for office.

9.—No bigotry, or pride of caste, or distinction of birth among American citizens.

10.—Respect and protection for the rights of all.

11.—The preservation of the naturalization laws, and the right of all to the protection of the American government.

12.—Opposition to all chartered monopolies.

13.—Common brotherhood and good will to all, especially to those of the household of faith.

STATE FAIR.

We are pleased to hear by the Standard of the 17th inst., that the third Annual Fair of the State of North Carolina, opened on Tuesday, last, under very flattering circumstances. Ample improvements have been made upon the former occasions, and a grand time was expected.

We noticed the presence of that enterprising and scientific Farmer of Davidson, Dr. Holt, at the Fair, with eleven of his superior Devon cattle. If the Doctor would transfer his farm to the view of the visitors now at Raleigh, it would be perhaps the most profitable part of the show. He is a model Farmer and should be imitated. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the exhibition is the Annual Oration of Hon. Thos. Ruffin. It will doubtless be highly instructive and interesting address. Will any of our countymen have any thing at the Fair for exhibition? We fear not. Is it right that we do ourselves so little justice?

Have we not as intelligent farmers as any county in the State? Shall we never have any community of feeling relative to our Agricultural interest?—What prevents Whigs and Democrats from laying aside party spirit for a while, and uniting under the banner of mutual Agricultural improvement. Nothing is needed to make Rockingham prominent in the ranks of enterprising, public spirited counties, but placing before her people her true condition at present, and her future condition when she has availed herself of the advantages which Science and Art at the present day are conferring. Let us have Agricultural meetings and establish an Agricultural Society. Let some of our intelligent farmers, whose wealth enables them to enjoy their "*otium cum dignitate*," spend a little of their leisure in preparing addresses to deliver to the people. Let them write words of encouragement for this paper, urging upon their brother farmers the importance of County Fairs, and County Societies, and State Fairs. Because the State at large takes no interest in our prosperity, should we therefore do nothing for ourselves?

Blessings, they say, never come single. Since Railroads are coming towards us and around us—and peradventure the steamboat's whistle may reverberate amongst us; who knows that Agriculture will not awake from her sleep of death, and clothe herself in the garments of beauty and life?

Rockingham Democrat.

Some of Dr. Holt's fine cattle have been left in this City for sale. Those who may wish to purchase can do so by applying to Mr. John R. Harrison.

K. N. ELOQUENCE.

Maj. Russ—good at "pertinent anecdotes"—speaks "unexpectedly" well—an "anecdotist of superior rank."

Jas. T. Littlejohn—"perspicuous and felicitous" ascending with steam-car power the "highest grades of genuine eloquence"—heard with "profound attention"—upon concluding "vociferous" calls for Dr. Russell, as if, after all, the audience were not satisfied. Like Oliver, they "asked for more."

Dr. Russell—"a great speech, in its pure sense"—"trenchant blades of sarcasm"—"a flowing and manly eloquence, worthy of the best living master of the forensic art"—"singularly eloquent," but not being provided with an "electric pen," could not catch it all—"words clothed in beauty, and decorated with a chastened eloquence of diction"—"his entire speech was, hyperbolically, [and highfalutingly, as well as categorically,] a honey-comb of eloquence, gathered from every flower that blooms, from the full, blushing rose-bud of the garden to the sweet-scented lilly of the valley."

Spirits of Prentiss and Patrick Henry!

For all of the foregoing, and something more, see account in the last Register, signed "K.," of the late *grand* K. N. demonstration at Bullock's Store, Granville.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

The stockholders in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad company held their annual meeting in this City on last Thursday. Jno. D. Hawkins, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Maj. W. W. Vass acted as Secretary.

Messrs. Vass, Hamilton and Roulhac were appointed a committee to ascertain the amount of stock represented; who reported that 696 shares were represented in person, and 2531 shares by proxy. Alfred Jones, Esq., of Wake, held the State's proxy.

The reports of the President and of the committee on finance were read and adopted; and a dividend of six per cent. declared.

A resolution was passed instructing the President and directors to rebuild the bridge over the Roanoke, at Gaston, as soon as they are satisfactorily assured that the Petersburg and Greensville company will relay their road with heavy iron rails.

A resolution was also passed instructing the Directors to make semi-annual, instead of annual dividends, if they found it practicable.

The following gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year on the part of the stockholders, viz: Thomas Miller and R. A. Hamilton, of Granville, G. W. Mordecai, of Raleigh, and Dr. W. J. Hawkins, of Warren.

The following gentlemen were appointed on behalf of the State, viz: Gaston H. Wilder, Allen C. Perry and J. G. King.

A meeting of the Directors will be held to-day (Friday) for the purpose of electing a President.

The Pennsylvanian says—"Mr. Wise's letter breaks up the abolition scheme, so ingeniously concocted, of establishing a Boston forum for the trial of Virginia rights."

"SOME SIMMONS."

We find the following good-humored lines in the last South-Side Democrat—contributed no doubt by J. F. Simmons, Esq., who has released himself from the toils and troubles of Ticket Agent, and gone into the Milling business:

WELDON, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1855.

A Falconer, Esq., Treasurer Petersburg R. R. Co.,

DEAR SIR—We have paddled together in the same canoe for many years, but I have ceased to fancy so *funny* a pastime, and I am therefore about to leave you and take a good bath in the broad ocean ahead of and around me. I am now making preparations for a dive, and if I do not get strangled I shall come up again. But in parting with you, *gloomy* as the subject is, the spirit of *poesy* comes to my aid, and enables me in *thrilling strains* of *musical fire* to pour fourth my *farewell lay*:

Therefore, my friend, adieu, adieu,
A fine old Mill appears in view,
My services, it cannot spare,
But frowns, because I am not there.

What must I do? I dare not stay,
The old Mill beckons me away,
The railway, vice-like, holds me back
I'll harmlessly, *run off the track*

I leave you counting o'er the dimes,
I know you'll think of me sometimes,
I'll *make you*, less you're made of steel,
By poking in accounts for meal.

But I am free, and I will play,
Or work or whistle all the day,
I'll be an *Independent man*,
Always *provided, if I can.*

No more will trav'lers flock around,
To deaden ev'ry other sound,
By bellowing to make me hear,
"A ticket! ticket! ticket sir!"

Nor will I e'er be teazed again,
Just ere the starting of a train,
By hard old "bricks" or foppish goats,
To take, for tickets, *ragged notes.*

No more I'll hear the senseless cry
"Not take a Wheeling note? And why?"
No more the holders joy I'll mar
By telling him 'tis "*under par.*"

I'll hear no more a Frenchman cry,
While twenty more are standing by—
Impatient to be waited on,
"Be gar sir! *Teekeet!* Reecshmone vou!"

Nor will I e'er be hunted down,
By some poor "strap" or sottish clown,
Who has no claim on road or me,
Yet thinks I ought to "*pass him free.*"

No more the cry "there is no wood,"
Will e'er disturb my merry mood,
I'll play wife and son and daughter,
Nor care a fig for *wood or water.*

The storms may howl, the rains may pour,
I'll go down town of nights no more,
I never yet could see the fun,
Of sitting up till half past one.

No more will my unhappy fate,
Call me to unload the cars of freight,
Nor will it ever be my pain,
To have them loaded up again.

No more I'll fret like forty cats,
About a certain *box of hats*,
Nor will you ever make me snort
About *a bale of cotton short.*

And then again, I shall not feel,
A dread that some keen rogue may steal,
The *small notes* I'm compelled to keep,
And closely watch e'en when I sleep.*

Rogues now may come, but they'd be rash,
For "he who steals my purse steal strash,"
My notes they'd find if steal they should,
Too small to do them any good.

And while the cheerful fire burns,
These winter months, no grim "returns,"
Will "worry" me from morn till night,
With sad mistakes for me to right.

Nor will I ever have to stop,
From church to open my ticket shop:
I'm happy in the knowledge too,
I'll have no Sunday work to do.

No broken frog, o'er which to back,
Will throw an engine off the track,
No Roanoke fresh, no turnout wrong,
No smash or aught will mar my song.

No! none of these vexations now,
Can cast a shadow o'er my brow,
I'll be—while *you all* work hard still—
In blissful ignorance at my Mill.

My spirits now are soaring high,
I leave you all without a sigh,
A railroad has no charms for me,
Except the fun of riding free.

You have with you a constant *May*,
A *Christian* too you have to pray,
Nor need you fear the dryest spells,
For you're a good supply of *Wells.*

You've got—should railroads cease to do—
A fair supply of *Rivers* too,
If blood you ever wish to let,
A *Leech* will not be hard to get.

You have if walls hem about,
Sharp instruments to cut you out,
Should irons break you need not stand,
You have two *Smith's* always on hand.

Your stock of paints alone is down,
You've little *Gray* and little *Brown*,
But still there's reason for delight,
You have a large supply of *White.*

Should *Petersburg* e're fail to do,
You own the whole of *Charleston* too;
Savannah also I am told,
By title sound and good you hold.

Besides his knowing how to guide
The fiery horse by which we ride,
If barbering you wish to do,
An engineer can *Lawther* too.

These all united at his will,
Your President *Joynes* more firmly still,
And if with these you cannot *make*
Why then, I think you ought to *break.*

You have from me what can't be bought,
My good will; not an unkind thought
Can squeeze itself into my mind,
I leave no enemy behind.

If I have (and who has not) erred,
Let all forget what has occurred,
Forget each act that gave them pain,
Friends let us part, and friends remain.

And now farewell, my honest friend,
My railroad life is at an end,
I am not sad, I cannot cry,
But gladly bid you all good-by.

J. F. S.——.

*The Directors said I must watch these small notes *all the time.*

DEATH OF EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

The Hon. Edward B. Dudley, formerly Governor of North Carolina, died in Wilmington on the 30th October, in the 65th year of his age. The Journal of the 31st says:

"Some one better qualified by information and acquaintance with the subject, will no doubt pay that tribute to the memory of Gov. Dudley so eminently due to his character and public services. We but know that when he ceased to breathe, a generous and high-souled gentleman passed away from among us; we can but know that he was ever and always an earnest, liberal and untiring friend of public improvements in the State, and especially of those works which have contributed so much to the growth and prosperity of Wilmington. His best monument lies around us.

The flags of the shipping in port, and at other points in town, are displayed at half-mast, in token of respect to his memory. It will be seen that a meeting of citizens is called at 3½ o'clock, this afternoon.

The funeral will take place from his late residence to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Oakdale Cemetery."

The next Democratic National Convention will be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, in May, 1856.

Louisville Democrat.

The Democratic National Convention meets at Cincinnati, as stated, but the time of its meeting is to be determined by the Central National Committee. The time is not yet fixed.

WHAT IS JOY?—The honey of existence; really beneficial and agreeable, as one feels after being cured of the tooth-ache by the use of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is proper to add that almost every other description of pain is removed by its application.

For the Standard.

A tremendous gathering of Know Nothings at Bullock's Store, Granville co.—Great disappointment—250 persons present—Some distinguished speakers absent and others sick—Two Samites taken by surprise—Great rejoicings by the Antis—Sam growing lean—his pulse weak—The Doctor called in—Prescribes—Relieves Sam of all signs, grips, passwords, secresy and oaths to save life—Symptoms of a relapse, &c., &c.

A mass meeting of the Know Nothings was held at Bullock's Store, Granville county, on the 23d of October. Notice was given that the Hon. K. Rayner, E. G. Reade, H. W. Miller, J. B. Shepard and other distinguished speakers would be present and address the people. I really came to the conclusion that such orators would draw together an immense crowd; but was very much disappointed in finding not more than 250 or 300 persons present, and at least half of those were anti-Know Nothing. About one o'clock notice was given that dinner was ready, and all were invited to partake of a bountiful repast. Soon after dinner notice was given that the speaking would commence.

The first speaker that made his appearance on the stand was Major Russ, of Wake county, who commenced by stating that he had been unexpectedly called on to address the meeting, and had made no preparation to do so. He had come to hear Mr. Rayner and others, but was sorry to say Mr. R. was sick. He was at a loss to know what to say; but it was not characteristic of an American to surrender under any emergency, and he would therefore, (like poor Mrs. Dombey,) "make an effort." If he failed, he was in his native county, where he was best known, and it would not go very hard with him. He had just attended a State Council at Raleigh, where he saw the brethren from all parts of the State, and was glad to inform the people that their meetings were hereafter to be held in public—that they had abolished all secresy. He was very sorry Hon. John Kerr had pursued the course he had. Two years ago he had labored for him. But Mr. K. had given signs of favoring Democracy, and he was sorry. Maj. R. went on to tell an anecdote about a calf and a deer, which he tried to apply to Mr. K., but I could not see the application. He attacked the Democracy and their love of office, and tried another anecdote about a man who was mesmerized—had his entrails taken out and those of a sheep substituted, which gave him a great hankering after *grass.* I could not help thinking the Major had parted with his old Whig entrails and had those of K. Nism substituted. Here he closed, because, he said, he did not know what more to say, neither did he know what he had said.

Our county solicitor, Mr. J. T. Littlejohn, next took the stand, and commenced by complimenting his friend, Maj. R., as a "natural orator." (I thought so too.) He illustrated it by comparing him with some body (a foreigner, I presume,) that was a "natural fiddler." Mr. L. said he was not prepared to make a speech—he had been called on unexpectedly. He had come to hear others; but he would make an attempt to defend his party principles, *some* of which he had entertained for fifteen years! The failure of the gentlemen to attend, who had been invited as speakers, was a favorable circumstance—it taught the people to rely upon themselves, and not to wait for others. Mr. L. labored for an hour to show that if the government was not taken out of Democratic hands and given to the Know Nothings, there was great danger that foreigners and Catholics would get the control. (That was rich!) He made a great raw-head-and-bloody-bones out of Brownson's letter; but did not say a word about the Nuncio affair. (No doubt he forgot it.) He spoke of the Virgin Mary and the Lord's supper; and I thought he was handling subjects he knew but little about; and was desecrating sacred things, in true K. N. style, to unhallowed purposes. He thought that if the Pope exercised spiritual powers he also exercised temporal ones, for the body was the tabernacle of the spirit—both went together and if one was influenced both must be. (What a logician!) He defended the secresy of the Order—denied its being a Whig trick, and contended that it was the strongest party in the world, according to age.

The next speaker was Dr. Russell, who expatiated at some length about some "Sam," who got drunk and was buried in the snow, his hat only being found. (I thought his "Sam" was about in the same fix.) He came down on the Democracy like a snow bank, and declared it as his opinion that the only salvation for the country was in the success of the Know Nothings. To foreigners and catholics he administered some very active anti-American pills; and finally concluded amid the clapping of some of "Sam's" hands.

On enquiring for Mr. Reade and Mr. Miller, I was informed that they were also sick. It struck me as a little curious that three of Sam's champions, all of whom were to make speeches on the same day and at the same place, should be indisposed at once. Their great falling off in Ohio must have operated upon them.

The anti-K. N's are constantly receiving accessions to their strength in Granville, and if the good work proceeds, K. Nism will be annihilated here by the next election.

ANTI-SAM.

[We hope the anti-K. N's will hereafter invariably meet Mr. Littlejohn with Mr. Gooch, the Sheriff of Granville. Mr. Gooch has, on several occasions, used Mr. Littlejohn up, and he can do it again. Let Gooch be called for hereafter whenever Mr. L. lifts his voice for K. N.'ism.]

ORANGE COUNTY FAIR.

The last Recorder contains a list of the premiums awarded at the late Fair of the Orange County Agricultural Society. The Recorder says: "This Society held its second Annual Fair in this place on Thursday and Friday of last week. The exhibition, we are pleased to learn, was quite gratifying to the many visitors. Our engagements did not afford us time to make an examination of the various articles presented; we must refer our readers, therefore, to the pleasant bird's eye view of them by our correspondent in another column. The Annual Address was delivered on Friday by our esteemed neighbor and friend, John W. Norwood, Esq., to which we listened with great pleasure. The reputation of the speaker led us to expect an interesting an instructive address, and we were not disappointed. We shall endeavor to obtain a copy of it, that we may give to our readers the benefit of its perusal."

THE PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.—A highly interesting meeting was held in Philadelphia on Thursday night at the Samson street Hall, called by the ladies of that city, who have interested themselves in forming a Mount Vernon Association, with the object of raising a fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon. The hall was most beautifully adorned in honor of the occasion. The platform was plentifully decorated with American flags, festooned with great taste. The portraits of Geo. and Martha Washington adorned the wall back of the platform. The platform itself was converted into a bower of evergreen and shrubbery, the centre being ornamented by an arch having Mount Nernon inscribed upon it in letters formed of flowers.

After appropriate addresses, it was announced that the sum of one dollar would entitle subscribers to become life members of the Association' and that subscriptions would be received by the officers.

UNITED STATES REVENUE.—The following table shows the amount of duties received at seven of the principal ports of the United States for the first quarter of the fiscal year ending 30th September, as compared with the previous year:

	1855.	1854.
New York............	$10,657,000	$13,767,000
Boston..............	2,149,000	2,302,000
Philadelphia.........	1,086,000	1,374,000
Baltimore...........	264,000	325,000
Charleston..........	113,000	99,000
New Orleans........	251,000	545,000
St. Louis...........	80,000	260,000
Total..........	14,600,000	18,672,000

Saxe give the following advice to the rising generation:

In going to parties just mind what you are at,
Beware of your head and take care of your hat,
Lest you find that a favorite son of your mother
Has an ache in the one and a brick in the other.

[Special Correspondence of the Express.]

Refugees Returning—Gosport Navy Yard—No New Cases of Fever—No Danger in Returning—Later from Norfolk, etc.

PORTSMOUTH, October 30, 1855.

Dear Express:—There is no news in this place of any consequence, except that the citizens are rapidly returning every day. There are some eight hundred and odd workmen now in the Navy Yard. The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company commenced running through from Weldon to Portsmouth yesterday for the first time since the fever broke out; and they will resume their daily line from Weldon to Baltimore (connecting with the Bay steamers at Portsmouth) on Thursday, the 1st of November.

There have been no new cases of fever here for the last ten days, and very little sickness of any kind is now in existence in this place. Everybody appears very cheerful and glad that they have got *home* again.

I do not think there is any danger to be apprehended at all in returning now. The physicians all say so, as well as everybody else now here.

A great many are also returning to Norfolk.—There have been no new cases there for several days, and a few that are still sick with the fever are all convalescent. I think by the 15th of November, both places will be pretty well filled up, and business will resume its former appearance.

Yours, M. F. C.

FLORIDA COTTON CROP.—Late accounts from Florida, in relation to the cotton crop, are not favorable. An intelligent gentleman, writing under date of October 20th, says:

"Cotton crops are much short of last year.—From having, at the 1st of August, the best prospects of any for years past, we have now the worst since, probably, 1846. Excessive rains, rust, rot, &c., have told the tale.

CHEAP CORN.—Sales of corn in the field are reported to have been made in Montgomery county, Ill., at from $5 to $7 per acre, being equal to 10 or 12 cents per bushel.

Later from California—"Cords" of Gold.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—The Grenada has arrived. She made a connection with El Dorado at Havana, from Aspinwall, with California mails to the 5th.

The George Law sailed from California on the 21st with only $2,000,000.

Gen. Scott and his Back Pay.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30th.—President Pierce has decided that Major General Scott is entitled to additional pay and allowances as Lieutenant General from the 29th of May, 1847. The President's decision has been communicated to Gen. Scott.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The Hon. Daniel Turner of Warrenton, one of our most estimable citizens, having received an appointment of honor and emolument in California, at the hands of President Pierce, left our place more than a year ago, to enter upon the duties of his office in that far distant country, taking out in company with him his two eldest daughters. His accomplished lady, a daughter of the late Hon. F. S. Key of Washington City, who has remained in Warrenton ever since the departure of her husband, left our place on Saturday morning last, in company with the remainder of the family except two sons, (one of whom is left to attend to some important interests undisposed of, and the other at school,) for the purpose of joining Mr. Turner and her other two daughters in California. No family have ever removed from this section of country, leaving behind them a larger number of sincerely attached and devoted friends. Their removal has created a chasm in our society which can never be repaired, for no family in this, or in any other State, ever combined higher qualities of moral excellence, or contributed more to the elegance and refinement of social intercourse. Whilst our entire community very sensibly feel, and deeply regret their departure from our place, their best wishes for the health, success, and prosperity of Mr. Turner and family will accompany them to their new home in California, and abide with them through life.

Warrenton News.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—At a meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements, held at the Executive Office on Thursday last—present, His Excellency Gov. Bragg, Hon. Calvin Graves and N. E. Canady, Esq.—the following appointments were made:

Alfred Jones, Esq., of Wake, State representative in the meeting of the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Road.

Owen R. Kenan, Esq., of Duplin, State representative in the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company. L. H. B. Whitaker, Esq., of Halifax, William K. Lane, Esq., of Wayne, and William A. Wright, Esq., of New Hanover, Directors on behalf of the State in the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company.

ANTI-K. N. MEETING.

We are requested to state that there will be an anti-Know Nothing meeting held near Newhope bridge, Chatham county, on next Friday, the 9th of November. Several speakers will be in attendance. All parties are invited, and a free discussion is offered to the Know Nothings.

P. S. The meeting will be held in daylight, and if protracted till dark, *lights* will be furnished; but we trust this will not deter Know Nothings from attending.

CORRECTION.—It was stated in a late number of the Standard that the people of Chatham had contributed $275 for the sufferers of Norfolk and Portsmouth. We intended to print it *three* hundred and seventy-five dollars—the sum really contributed—but the compositor substituted 2 for 3. We make the correction with pleasure.

FIRE IN HENDERSON.—We are informed that that portion of the village of Henderson, on the R. & G. R. R., in Granville county, known as Capt. Young's row, was destroyed by fire on last Tuesday night. Seven houses were consummed, and the loss is estimated at $12,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

HON. W. N. EDWARDS.—A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, lately writing over the signature of "Rambler," has furnished some interesting "Summer Sketches" of the Mineral Springs in the mountains of Virginia, in which amongst other distinguished visitors, he thus speaks of the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards of our own County and State:

War. News.

Among the persons whose characters may be regarded in some measure as public, I noticed the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, of N. C., long known as a republican member of Congress, and as the friend and executor of Nathaniel Macon. I was happy to see him hale and vigorous as ever, taking a deep interest in public affairs and with warm Southern sympathies.

A LARGE BIRD KILLED.—Mr. Nathaniel Allen of this County, shot and killed a few days ago an Eagle of prodigious size. His talons were enormous, measuring, when extended, seven and one fourth inches in diameter. From the extremity of one wing to that of the other the dimensions reached seven feet, four and a half inches. This is the largest bird of any species that we remember ever to have heard of in this section.

War. News.

A LARGE YIELD.—A friend in Sampson county has sent us the following account of the

"*Product of a single Pumpkin vine, which grew this year on the Farm of John L. Boyken Esq., in Sampson County:*

Number of pumpkins, 67; average weight, 20 pounds 11 ounces; aggregate weight, 1386 pounds of pumpkins. "Sum punkins" that. The seven largest weighed 25 pounds each.

Wil. Journal.

For the Standard.

One word about Raleigh and its business men.—It is not our intention to be personal in speaking of the business men of our City. Recently, however, the subject has attracted much of our attention, and we beg, through the medium of your widely circulated journal, to advert, for the present, to a few of the more prominent business men of Raleigh. That we have many here, who are equal with any in the country, is an established and undoubtbed fact.—Within the last few years the rapid and extensive progress made, by some of the leading Houses, would seem really astonishing to one who might, during this short period, have been absent, and to-day come back to us.

There are two houses to which we beg more particularly to advert in our notice to day. We refer, first of all, to the widely known, and justly celebrated Dry Goods Establishment of our friends, Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, whose indomitable energy, courteous manners, and high sense of all that, which always characterizes the educated and upright business man, have placed themselves in the front rank. We are credibly informed that they are now selling at the rate of Eighty Thousand Dollars annually; an increase in the short space of six years, of sixty thousand dollars. They deserve this prosperity, and we only wish them a safe ascent to the "top round of the ladder."

The other house to which we would call the attention of your readers, everybody in this section of the country is familiar with. You need not be told that we are speaking of E. L. Harding, who has already won for himself an enviable distinction in our business community. But eight years ago, and Mr. H. came amongst us a stranger—he opened a business—he kept such goods as our citizens had long wanted. His close attention to his business soon attracted the attention of our citizens, and soon, very soon, Harding became a "household word" wherever thread-bare garments presented themselves. Steadily and surely has Harding increased his trade, so that now, who will gainsay it?—he ranks second to none as a practical business man. His goods have always been uniform in quality and price—always representing the article sold for exactly what it is—taking no advantage of your ignorance of the quality of goods exhibited. Such, we feel confident, has been the undeviating course pursued by Harding. And the RESULT—what is it?—We know that, at this day, his annual sales are not one mill less than forty thousand dollars! No doubt, a startling fact, to many who have not troubled their minds with the enquiry as we have done. Mr. Harding has every garment manufactured expressly for his trade; and his connection with seven other large houses in this and the State of Virginia, gives him unequalled facilities.

For the present, space will not allow us, Messrs. Editors, to speak of others, no less deserving, in many respects, than the two gentlemen already referred to. In a future number, we hope to be allowed the further privilege.

We can only say, for the present, HARDING for CLOTHING, and TUCKER for DRY GOODS!

OBSERVER.

Oct. 27th, 1855.

SOME OF THE NAMES.—To the outsider, the political nomenclature of the State and City of New York must be "vanity and vexation of spirit." In fact, it requires the closest attention on the part of "the oldest inhabitant" to keep tolerably posted up in these modern illustrations of the infinite divisibility of matter. Here are a few of the more prominent names now in vogue:

Republicans,	Half-Shells,
Whigs,	Reformers,
Democratic Whigs,	American Democracy,
Woolly-Heads,	United Americans,
Silver-Grays,	American Protestants,
Prohibitionists,	Know-Nothings,
Temperance party,	American party,
Stringent Licensers,	Know-Somethings,
Moral Suasionists,	Choctaws,
Consti-tional Rights party,	Hindoos,
Liquor Dealers,	Sons of the Republic,
Teetotallers,	Templars,
Democratic Republicans,	Land-Reformers,
National Democrats,	Anti-Renters,
Hunkers,	Liberty party,
Barnburners,	Practical Democrats,
Hard-Shells,	German Democracy,
Soft Shells,	Working Men,

And lots of small fry.

HOGS IN THE LOUISVILLE MARKET.—The Louisville (Ky.) Journal states that the following comprises the hog stock in the market at present: 2,854 bbls., mess pork, 28 bbls., mess ordinary, 34,900 pieces hams, 10,700 pieces shoulders, and 100 casks sides.

The Courier of Wednesday says: We hear of no movement in hogs for packing, but remark that holders are very firm in their prices, while buyers and packers are holding back, unwilling to enter the market at the prevailing figures. The "crop" bids fair to be a very superior one in quality, and it is calculated to exceed the last in numbers.

DIED,

On the 18th October, at the House of his brother, in Orange County, Rev. John A. Bingham, in the 41st year of his age. Also, on the 26th instant, Col. P. Nelson, in his 42d year.

NEW STOCK!

DURING FAIR WEEK OUR SALES WERE large, and in consequence stock greatly reduced, so much so that we have had great difficulty in fitting our customers with such styles of garments as were wanted.

The difficulty is now obviated, for we received yesterday, from our Manufactory, quite a large invoice, comprising all the new and handsome styles recently opened in New York City. We have now just the sizes to make our stock complete.

E. L. HARDING.

November 2, 1855. 99—

☞ Register and Star copy.

$5,000 WANTED, FOR ONE OR more years, on indisputable security. Apply to the Editors of the N. C. Standard or address box 127, Raleigh Post Office.

Raleigh, Nov. 2, 1855. 99—1m.

HOUSE AND LOT IN FRANKLINTON FOR SALE.—This lot is situated about sixty yards from the Railroad Hotel, and in the business part of the village. The dwelling is very convenient, with four rooms. Any person wishing to examine the property can do so by calling on Mr. Whitfield, the Railroad agent at Franklinton.—Those wishing to buy will apply to me at Raleigh.

H. PENNINGTON.

Sept. 20, 1855. 78—tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to his friends and customers, that his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS are now ready for examination. He deems it unnecessary and uncalled for, to speak of the amount of his Fall purchase, his stock will speak for itself. As to prices it is generally understood, all right *down*, DOWN, DOWN to the lowest figure. He invites one and all (no respector of persons,) to call, and the goods will be shown with a good will and free of charge.

H. L. EVANS,
One door above R. Smith's corner.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

L. LUNSFORD & SON,
Rectifiers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of
DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE STOCK of their own and Northern Manufactures, including FRENCH BRANDY at all prices, Holland and Domestic GIN, N. E. RUM, APPLE BRANDY, WINE, CORDIALS, and every grade of common and pure OLD RYE WHISKEY, which they can at all times sell at as low prices as a similar article can be purchased in any of the Northern markets.

Nos. 33 & 35 OLD STREET,
PETERSBURG, VA.

October 20, 1855. 96—5tpd.

Superior French Cass. Pants!

OUR ASSORTMENT IN FINE BLACK AND FANCY Cass. Pants is much better than usual. We have endeavored to select such styles of Fancy Cass. as we think will please those who desire something neat and genteel.

E. L. HARDING.

DR. SPRING'S NEW WORK.—THE CONTRAST between good and bad men. By Gardner Spring, D. D. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

THE HIDDEN PATH.—JUST RECEIVED another supply of this exceedingly interesting work.

W. L. POMEROY.

Oct. 15, 1855. 94—

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WHITMEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 3, 1855. 21—tf.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for
Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.
Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT
Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK
Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.
Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct. 15. 95—tf.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for CASH, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time*. Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise generally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:
200 brls. Lime; 25 brls. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd.2 Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
36 Fine Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate,
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 3 bales Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Oznabugs and Sheetings;
2 hhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gro Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Table and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitts Salaratus;
200 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;
together with a full assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, corn Shellers, Straw and Suansage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Logwood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty, and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.
Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS, AT RALEIGH.
Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ...... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ...... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ...... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ...... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.
EVENINGS WITH THE PROPHETS: a Series of Memoirs and Meditations. By Rev. A. Morton Brown.
THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION: a series of familiar letters from a father to his children. By W. G. Rhind.
A view of the Scripture Revelations concerning a future state. By Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin.
The Universe no Desert; the Earth no Monopoly.
The Plurality of Worlds. Edited by Dr. Hitchcock.
Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade, Author of "Peg Waffington."
Christy Johnson, by ditto.
The Elder Sister. By Marion James.
Ethel; Or, the Double Error. By Marian James.
Romance of American History. By Joseph Barraud.
Maud, and Other Poems. By Tennyson.
Plays. By Anna Cora Mowatt.
Glaucus. By Charles Kingsley. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, October 19, 1855. 95—

BLACK MORIANTIQUE SILKS, BLACK AND Colored Cloaks, Plain and Watered Silks, Black and colored Talmas, Plain and Plaid Silks, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest importations. Just received and for sale at
H. L. EVANS.
Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

FRENCH MERINO, FRENCH DeLANES, BLACK Alpacca, English Merino, Common DeLanes, Canton Cloth, Coburgs, Plaid Cashmeres, Bombazine, Ladies Handkerchiefs, Gents. do. Call and examine before you buy.
H. L. EVANS.
September 29, 1855. 90—

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toe a scar, the cut of an oxe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetwon, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove the wagon from Robeson to that place.
I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.
JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.
Greensboro', Guilford Co., N. C., Sept. 1855. 94—tf.

MASONIC.—THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND Representatives of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina are hereby informed that the Annual Communication of this Masonic body will be held in this City, on Monday evening, the 3d December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may be submitted for its consideration. The Officers of the Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper Representatives to be appointed, in conformity with the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.
WILLIAM THOS. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 12, 1855. 95—td.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—THE AUCTION AND Commission business under the style and firm of Litchford & Cooke will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, and he will settle the former business.
J. J. LITCHFORD.
Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1855. 96—

FOR SALE,
Highly valuable water-power on a neverfailing stream, with an abundant supply of water and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his
OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS
situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.
The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.
The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.
The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.
The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.
A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.
WILLIAM J. CLARKE.
Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED.
BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to India, China, Loo-Choo and Japan, in the year 1853, by Bayard Taylor, with elegant Steel Engravings. 12mo, cloth. Price $1 50.
This volume is a record of the author's own experience during a year's travel in the above named countries, and is intended to convey an accurate idea of their present physical and social aspect. The results of the writer's observations are given in the same delightfully natural style which characterizes his previous works.
"We welcome with pleasure this long promised work. The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Central Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigable travelers of the day. We know of no books of the kind that keep the reader's attention so much alive."—Sunday Dispatch.
"Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, never equaled by any American, and surpassed by but few persons now living. We venture the assertion, that this new book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and best work,"—*Eastern Argus.*
For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.
QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips*, by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.
EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.
"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.
For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, NOW READY.
I. ALFRED TENNYSON—MAUD AND OTHER POEMS, 50 cents.
II. CHARLES READE—PEG WOFFINGTON, a Novel, 75 cents.
CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE, a Novel, 75 cents
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE, 75 cents.
III. WILLIAM HOWITT—LAND, LABOR AND GOLD, 2 vols. 16mo., $2.
A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA, with Illustrations, 75 cents.
IV. THOMAS DE QUINCEY—THE NOTE BOOK, 75 cts.
V. CHARLES KINGSLEY—THE VOYAGES AND ADVENTURES OF AYMAS LEIGH. $1,25.
GLAUCUS, OR THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE, 50 cents.
VI. LIEUT. ARNOLD, (son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby)—OAKFIELD, a Novel, $1.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855. 97—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE NEWCOMES. By Thackery.
The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinton R. Helper.
A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick.
Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, D. D.
The Life of Devereau. By his Son.
The Footsteps of St. Paul.
Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.
History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.
The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.
A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham.
America. Political and Social. By Schaff.
Fairy Tales of Many Nations.
Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.
Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855. 94—

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.—Just received a large supply of this truly valuable work.
W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855. 94—

JUST RECEIVED.—A GOOD ARTICLE OF Mackerel and Herrings, and for sale by
J. J. LITCHFORD.
October 23, 1855. 96—

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.—Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—to be completed in three volumes.
Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the University of New York.
Todd on the nervous system.
A Lexicon of technical terms employed in medical science at the present day, by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D.
The Dispensatory of the United States of America, by Wood and Bache. Last edition.
The Diseases of the Human Teeth, by Fox and Harriss.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
September 7, 1855. 82—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, JOHNSON COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1855.—Joseph Hare, John Hare, and others *vs.* Stephen Rentfrow.—Caveat to a Will.
A paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of John Hare, deceased, was produced in open Court by Stephen Rentfrow, the Executor therein named, and by him propounded for probate as the last Will and Testament of the said John Hare, deceased. When Joseph Hare, John Hare and Rufus Hare, as next of kin of John Hare, deceased, appear in open Court, protest against, and enter their Caveat to the probate of said paper writing, as the last will and testament of said John Hare, deceased. And thereupon the Court do order and direct that the Jury be sworn and empaneled to enquire "whether the said paper writing is the last Will and Testament of John Hare, deceased." And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Willis Hare, who is one of the next of kin to the said John Hare, deceased, is a non-resident of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the N. C. Weekly Standard for six weeks, notifying the said Willis Hare and next of kin to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Johnston, at the Courthouse in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday of November next, and see proceedings.
WITNESS: J. H. Keneday, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of August, 1855.
J. H. KENEDAY, Cl'k.
October 26, 1855. 1097—6w.

SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS.
I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.
A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Caps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, &c.
A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very low prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry.
Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will find good Goods, sold at low prices.
Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.
N. KRAMER,
Wilmington Street.
Raleigh, Oct. 1855. 93—6m.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.
BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE COURT OF Equity, for Bertie County, I shall sell at public sale in the town of Windsor, on Tuesday the 13th day of November next, those Valuable Lands in Perquimans county, belonging to the heirs at law of Alexander W. Mebane deceased. I shall also sell at the same time place the
WILKINSON HOTEL,
situated in the town of Windsor. This is the only Hotel in the town, and has hitherto received a large patronage. Also at the same time and place, I shall sell several tracts of land in Bertie county, owned by the heirs at law of Alexander W. Mebane deceased.
The foregoing property is sold for division. The terms will be liberal and will be made known on the day of sale. A description of each tract will likewise be read on the day of sale.
Oct. 16, 1855. L. S. WEBB, C. & M. E.
94—6t.

NIEMEYER AND WHITE HAVE RESUMED business, and are prepared to receive Consignments, fill orders for Merchandise, and forward Goods to any extent.
Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 16, 1855. 94—6t.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE SPECTATOR:
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,
Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper
Of Southern interest and character.
The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.
The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.
Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to
AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."
A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.
It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.
The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.
All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.
AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.
Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,
ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the
Weekly Express on Saturday Night,
Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.
ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,
American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.
The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of
Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!
Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.
To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.
June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 80—tf.
☞ Register copy.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.
CHARLES H. THOMPSON,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fittedup in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened *rich and beautiful assortments of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.
He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.
Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.
October 15, 1854. 94—tf.
☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. M., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.
THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.
Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.
Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.
Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.
Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.
For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.
RICHARD FURT, JR., Ticket Agent.
P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.
R. F., JR., Ticket Agent.
February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

DeQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.
Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:
The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo,
The Miscellaneous Essays, do
The Cæsars, do
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo,
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo,
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo,
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo,
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo,
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo,
Theological Essays and other Papers, do
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo,
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.
Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.
Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 13, 1855. 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPPING Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.
P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.
Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

A. J. ROGERS,
Attorney at Law,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES OF NASH, Franklin, Granville and Warren. May be found at his office in Nashville, N. C.
Sept. 7. 1855. 1090—wtf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.
The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 25th of September.
The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.
BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.
August 19, 1855. 83—

FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1855.
LYNN ADAMS,
MARKET SQUARE,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his supply of Fall Goods comprising in part: Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Leather, Iron of every description, a general assortment of Hardware, Anvil and Belows, Salt, Spun Cotton, together with other Goods too numerous to mention, being the *largest and best* stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. He invites an examination from all, being confident that he can offer inducements both as to quality and prices, not to be met with in any other like establishment in this city, county, or State.
For the generous patronage I have heretofore received, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks, and hope by personal and strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.
The best brands of Family Flour always on hand.
LYNN ADAMS.
Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855. 1092—6mw.

AUTUMN SALES.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.
WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolin, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.
One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.
Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

NIXON'S HOUSE.
[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S]
West Side Railroad.
Goldsborough, N. C.
This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.
It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.
THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.
THE TABLE
Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.
THE BAR
Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.
THE STABLES,
which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.
This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.
H. R. NIXON.
August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM---TO THE PUBLIC.
BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of
GROCERIES,
which the following list in part comprises,
A large lot of **Coffee--Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar--Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'.
Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles--Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt--Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.
☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.
Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF October, the passenger train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at precisely 15 minutes before 7 o'clock, A. M., and run to Franklinton by 8, where it will stop 25 minutes, allowing ample time for the passengers to take breakfast at an excellent House. The schedule otherwise will remain as at present.
E. A. CRUDUP, President.
Office R. & G. R. R.
Sept. 25, 1855. 89—tf.

THE LAND OF GOLD, BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Price reduced to 75 cents. The book will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 90 cents.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1855. 86—

CHEAP SATINETT PANTS.—50 PAIRS JUST received, suitable for servants.
Also, 50 Coats of the same material, at $5 25 per suit.
E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1855. 93—3t.

THE SEASON HAS ARRIVED WHEN those in want of fine Clothing should call and examine the stock arriving daily at the Clothing Establishment of E. L. HARDING.
Oct. 12, '55. 93—3t.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead,
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va.
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-RESIDENTS.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

JOHN B. BYNUM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.
Jackson, April 16, 1855. 42—1y.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law,
Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties
Pittsbro', April 16, 1855. 42—tf.

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.
June 1, 1855. 55—1y.

WILLIAM LEA,
Late of the firms of
WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will give special attention to the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.
At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.
April 2, 1854. 39—

WATER POWER ON NEUSE RIVER EIGHT MILES EAST OF RALEIGH, AND FOUR FROM THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The subscriber is desirous to sell his water power across the Neuse River, known as the Stone and Cobb Mills, where there is an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, and a sufficient supply of rock at the old dam to build a new one.
Ten feet of water can be obtained with a dam eight feet high.
Should it be preferred to form a Company for manufacturing purposes, I am willing to become a member with a good and substantial Company of gentlemen.
If a Company is formed it is desirous that it should be done soon, as I have this day begun to rebuild the old dam across the river.
WM. R. POOLE.
January 22, 1855. 18—tf.

WM. J. BAKER. THOS. L. BARRAU
BAKER AND BARRAUD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Tabb's Buildings, Town Point
Norfolk Va.
Raleigh, May 21st, 1855. 52—

GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.—JUST OPENED, 10 dozen DeJoinville Ties, fancy and plain; 30 dozen English Cotton ½ Hose; 10 dozen grey mixed Merino; 12 dozen superior Silk; 12 dozen Kid Gloves, &c.
E. L. HARDING.
90—

LIVERY STABLE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.
L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf.

HARDING'S NEW STOCK.
OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL please remember that Harding is now in New York City, superintending the manufacture of his *Stock of Fall and Winter Ready Made Clothing*, invoices of which we are daily receiving.
Our styles of goods are superior, and the workmanship cannot be excelled by those who do a Merchant Tailoring business exclusively.
We are extensively engaged in the Ready Made business, and can assure all that the *best bargains* will be given. Call and examine.
E. L. HARDING.
September 10, 1855. 84—

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

NEW LAW BOOKS.—PARSON ON CONTRACTS Vol. 2.
Angell and Ames on Corporations. A new edition.
For Sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 7, 1855.

Special Term.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GRANVILLE County, Superior Court of Law, September Term, 1855.
Ordered by his Honor, Judge Caldwell, that a SPECIAL TERM of this Court be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in December next; and that the Clerk of said Court give notice thereof. The Suitors and Witnesses in Civil Cases are hereby notified of the Order and required to attend accordingly. As no State business will be done, defendants and witnesses in prosecutions and indictments are not required to attend.
EUGENE GRISSOM, C. S. C.
Oxford, Sept. 22, 1855. 90—w6w.

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,
(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)
HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.
Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.
Call and examine.
☞ Northern prices.
Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.
All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.
January 9, 1855. L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.
14—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:
DIRECTORS:
J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.'
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.
OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY
J. B. G. Roulhae, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
John R. Williams, }
T. H. Selby, } *Executive Committee.*
C. W. D. Hutchings, }
This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!
RALEIGH, N. C.
MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL, AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.
One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.
We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.
SILAS BURNS & CO.
June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

DENTISTRY.
DR. P. BABCOCK,
HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.
Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.
Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.
Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.
REFERENCES:
(BY PERMISSION.)
Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh, | Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, " | Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, " | Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill, | Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.
Raleigh May 10, 1855. 48—tf.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.
WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.
We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.		
Daily Paper,	per annum,	$7
Semi-Weekly,	"	5
Weekly,	"	2
TO CLUBS.		
For six copies of the Daily,	"	35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly,	"	25
For six copies of the Weekly,	"	10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,	"	25

Address
RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
Richmond, Va.
June 20, 1855. 1080—w3w.

PROSPECTUS OF THE.
North Carolina Christian Advocate.
THE NORTH CAROLINA ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having determined to issue a weekly paper bearing the above name, the subscribers are authorized to issue this prospectus.
It is intended to publish a *family newspaper*, which, while it shall be religious in tone and sentiment, and maintain the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, shall be devoted to *all the interests of North Carolina*, and furnish intelligence for every class of readers.
In *size* and *appearance* the new periodical is to be equal to any of our church papers, while it will surpass them all in adaptedness to the wants of our people. The entire insufficiency of the existing "Advocates" to the necessities of our position, forces us to the publication of our own paper; and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of the members of our church in all parts of the State and Conference, and hope to make the paper so interesting and instructive as to attract patronage from the public generally.
The "Advocate" will be published at $1 50 a year, and the first number will be issued as early as practicable after the next session of our Conference. It is believed that the publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1856.
It is desirable that as large a subscription as possible be obtained before the Conference, and the ministers and all others interested in the enterprise are respectfully urged to secure and forward the names and address of subscribers, particular attention being paid to correctness in writing the names of persons, post offices and counties. Those who may have no opportunity of subscribing through the agency of our ministers, may write directly to Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Fayetteville, N. C. The payment will be expected upon the issue of the first number.
The location of the publishing office will be determined at the session of the Conference.
WILLIAM E. PELL, }
WILLIAM CARTER, }
RUFUS T. HEFLIN, } *Committee.*
N. H. D. WILSON, }
WM. BARRINGER, }
August 21, 1855. 78

DOCUMENTS.—WE HAVE A FEW COPIES OF the documents printed for the last Legislature, in two large volumes, a copy of which will be sent free of postage on the receipt of $4.
HOLDEN & WILSON.
April 23, 1855. 44—

EMERSON BENNETT'S NEW WORK.—Ellen Norbury; Or, the Adventures of an Orphan.
For Sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 7, 1855. 82—

NEW BOOKS.—LIGHT AND DARKNESS; OR, Shadow of Fate. A story of fashionable life.
Maud, and other Poems, by Alfred Tenneyson. Just received and for sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
September 10, 1855. 84—

TENNEYSON'S NEW WORK.—MAUD, AND other Poems, by Alfred Tenneyson, D. C. L. Poet Laurele. Just received by
W. L. POMEROY
September 10, 1855.